THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

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VOLUME XXVII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1846. WHOLE NO. 1292.

Original Poem.

SPRING.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
BY J. E. REDMAN.

Spring, as a bride, hath come with all her smiles,
And thousand birds attend her on light wing;
Her path hath flow'rs profuse as South'rn isles,
Her voice has eloquence; these words do bring,
"Come forth," whence countless myriads spring
Exulting in the splendor of their birth;
Each vale hath grown them, and each bordered stream
Runs glad with bloom—with echoings of mirth,—
Oh, how much like heav'n! this Spring time on the earth.

Go forth into the fields whoe'er thou art,
Taste the sweet morn and breathe the incens'd air;
List to the bird his amorous pouring note,
Happy of heav'n's hap'iest gift, and there
Join in with him a deep and fervent prayer
Unto that God, from whence these blessings rise;
And of whose charms thou cla mest an equal share,
The blushing violets and the painted skies,
And all things here beside to glad admiring eyes.

The Earth, a carpet soft before thee spread,
The flowers, gentle friends to lead thee on
And o'er the velvet evenness thy tread
Leaves no impression on the verdant lawn;
But things upraised, as though some fairy form
Had gently tripp'd along the dewy green
As light as clouds that hang at early dawn,
'Twixt heav'n above and earth's delightful scene,—
Loving each other much and lingering between.

The winds are coursing with voluptuous speed,
Have fairy coursers harnessed to their car,
And winter zephyrs, like a prairie steed
Bounds from the flowery and bears afar,
Uncrushed, unbruised—(a form it would not mar)
The sweetest fragrance to its incensed home
Where looks delighted many a mighty star
Down on that spot, at beauties none her own!
And where the air sighs on, oppress'd with rich perfume.

Exceeding beautiful the time of flowers!
And strangely beautiful the flow'rs themselves!
Such as the maiden in her would bow'r
Inclines to wreathe, as every story tells
Fabled or true; until perfection swells
The fragrant circle with its nice design
Inlaid and curious wrought as sea form'd shells,
Such as would Eve in Paradise entwine,
And such her daughters now, in this art much do shine.

Earth has a passion for created joy,
Else why these blades spring forth, these flowers arise,
And I remember well but when a boy,
How all these things would draw repeated sighs
And tempt the soul to look beyond the skies,
Where Spring's eternal in immortal bloom;
And where a bud of promise never dies
For all that here had birth would fade so soon,
Would scarce live out its morn, and seldom tell its noon.

Last night the air in tranquil beauty lay,
Fragrant and balm and all the leaves unstirr'd;
It was a love delighted eve of May;
Peaceful and prayerful, and naught was heard
Save the angelic harps that now were stirr'd
As fairy fingers on their cords ran o'er;
Unlike the rill or pouring note of bird,
Purer and holier was the heav'nly choir,
And ravishingly sweet, unheard our ears before!

The morn bespeaketh much of yesternight,
So strangely beautiful to mortal view,
As though a part of Heav'n's refined light,
Had 'scap'd the confines of ethereal blue
And given all below its own loved hue
Whilst ev'ry fragrant daughter of the lawn,
Breathes out sweet incense which they deem is due;
And lends their minstrelsy, the bee his horn,
And all things that have life, and things perhaps unborn.

Haddonfield, 5th mo., 1846.

Original Tales.

COQUETRY.
A Story of Real Life.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

It was in the spring of the year 18— that two young beings might have been seen enjoying a walk down a beautiful lawn in front of a large country residence situated in the heart of the rich lands of Kentucky. Need it be said that these two persons were of different sexes? Upon a close examination, the countenance of each would have been found to express anticipated pleasure—but ah! from what [illegible]

[illegible]

was attending a female academy in the same town where the college of which Henry and George were students was situated. In a few days, Henry, true to his word, called upon Mary Clinton, and finding her presence the best antidote to cure his love for his cousin, soon managed to make those calls very frequent, and in a short time to lengthen them into visits,—but he also found that he had a rival for her favor in George White.

Months rolled away, and the close of the sessions of the academy and college was at hand. Henry was chosen one of the commencement speakers. He acquitted himself with honor, and had the gratification of seeing his address mentioned in the most eulogistic terms in the paper published in the town in which the college and academy were located. This gratification was considerably enhanced by the knowledge that his uncle Hartley was a subscriber to that paper, and, consequently, that it would be read by his cousin Adelia.

On the night of the day on which he delivered his oration, the students of the college complimented the young ladies of the academy with a party, and on that night he so far out-managed George White as to monopolize the company of Miss Clinton,—he went farther—he made her a tender of his hand and heart, which were accepted; and then did he, from the inmost recesses of his heart, thank his stars that Adelia had refused to marry him. He arrived at home some days previous to Miss Clinton (who had gone to visit some of her acquaintances) and found his cousin at his mother's. She had read the account of his address, she knew that he was wealthy—knew that many of her young companions had set their hearts on marrying the wealthy and talented Henry Wilson; and she determined to marry him to gratify her pride and ambition, (not for a moment doubting but that she could, by a little manœuvring, easily chain him at her feet as her devoted slave.)

But, strange to tell, it was now her turn to seek his company. She saw him, vastly improved, regardless of her presence, assiduously devoting himself to his studies—she saw, admired and loved—loved with the strength of her ardent temperament. Let novelists write of the strength and [illegible] of man's attachment, or a pure woman's hallowed love [illegible]

[illegible]

learned from her fate and my misery—which now thank God, is over."

"Yes," said his wife, "from your misery let men learn never to trifle with the feelings of woman—and from the tragic and untimely end of Adelia, all may learn that it is better not to take vengeance in their own hands, lest their wickedness return upon them, for '*Vengeance is mine. I will repay, saith the Lord.*'"

Versailles, Kentucky.

Our Traveller.

WAYSIDE SKETCHES
Of the Old World.

NUMBER FIFTY-TWO.

A WHISTLING FESTA—WALK TO FIESOLE—VIEW OF VAL D'ARNO—ROMAN REMAINS—ESTRUSCAN WALL—CHURCH OF SANTA CROCE—TOMBS OF MICHAEL ANGELO, GALILEO, ALFIERI, MACHIAVELLI, &c.

Florence, September 11, 1845.

The eighth of this month was the anniversary of the birth of the Virgin, and the celebration, if such it might be called, commenced the evening before. It is the custom, and Heaven only knows how it originated, for the boys and people of the lower class to go through the streets in a company, blowing little penny whistles. We were walking that night in the direction of the Duomo when we met a band of these people, blowing with all their might [illegible]

[illegible]

and Architecture, and his bust stands above—a rough and stern countenance, like a man of vast but unrefined mind. Further on are the tombs of Alfieri and Machiavelli and the colossal cenotaph lately erected to Dante. Opposite reposes Galileo. What a world of renown in these few names! It makes one venerate the majesty of his race, to stand beside the dust of such lofty spirits.

Dante's monument may be said to be only erected to his memory; he sleeps at the place of his exile.

"Like Scipio, buried by the upbraiding shore!"

It is the work of Ricci, a Florentine artist, and has been placed there within a few years. The colossal figure of Poetry weeping over the empty urn, might better express the regret of Florence in being deprived of his ashes. The figure of Dante himself, seated above, is grand and majestic; his head is inclined as if in meditation, and his features bear the expression of sublime thought. If this figure had been placed there alone, on a simple and massive pedestal, it would have been more in keeping with his fame than the lumbering heaviness of the present monument.

Machiavelli's tomb is adorned with a female figure representing History, bearing his portrait. The inscription, which seems to be somewhat exaggerated, is "*tanto nomini nullum par elogium.*" Near by lies Alfieri, the "prince of tragedy," as he is called by the Italians. In his life he was fond of wandering among the tombs of Santa Croce, and it is said that there the first desire and presentiment of his future glory stirred within his breast. Now he slumbers among them, not the least honored name of that immortal company.

Galileo's tomb is adorned with his bust. His face [illegible]

[illegible]

front, which has a row of stone seats all around it, is the place at which the principal sport of the Carnival takes place. It is singular they should carry on those boisterous orgies on this particular spot, the most solemn and sacred in all Florence. At other times, being in a remote part of the city, there is a quiet around which harmonizes well with its character. I never look up at its rugged front without thinking of Michael Angelo, Galileo, Alfieri and Machiavelli, and repeating to myself the line of Byron:

"And Santa Croce keeps their holy dust!"

I. B. T.

Original Poetry.

BEAUTY.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
BY THE LEYDON BARD.

I've roamed through the realms of beauty
For many a joyful day,
And bright were the radiant garlands
That grew by the winding way.

I've roamed through the realms of beauty
In many a pleasing flight,
By fancy's swift pinions wafted
Till lost in profound delight.

I've roamed through the realms of beauty
In many a splendid dream
Too bright for the dark world's shadows,
Too pure for its cold esteem.

I've roamed through the realms of beauty
Enchanted by charms divine,
And lingered with deep devotion
By many a faultless shrine.

I've roamed through the realms of beauty
And basked in its skies so fair;
While bright were the flashing robes
That memory gathered there.

A health to the brow of beauty,
The flash of the lustrous eye,
The rosy red lip where tremble
The smile and the breathing sigh.

[illegible]

From the Magazines.

FROM GODEY'S BOOK, FOR MAY.

MY TWENTY FIRST BIRTH-DAY.

BY WILLIAM H. CRANSTON.

Time's ceaseless pinions sweep
Above my brow, yet fresh in manhood's bloom,
And bear me on, toward the silent tomb
Of death's unfathomed sleep.

A few short years have sped
Since I, a guileless child, roamed o'er the earth,
Happy, and yet unconscious of my birth,
Or fate, to join the dead.

All then was clear and bright—
These locks fell o'er a brow unmarked by care,
And these pale cheeks were blooming, fresh and fair,
Ne'er veiled in sorrow's night.

My playmates, too, were gay—
And in life's little gambols on we pressed,
Thoughtless and unconcerned, till nature's rest
Called us from mirth and play.

We rushed with vigor on,
Anxious to gain the distant hill of life—
To wear the crown—to mingle in the strife,
And manhood's garments don.

Some by the road side fell,
And pined a moment—then, with drooping eye,
Passed from the world—the good thus always die—
With but a faint farewell.

A passing tear we shed—
A kind glance cast toward the young and brave,
Ere their frail forms, within the silent grave,
Were numbered with the dead.

Long, long has been their rest!
In dreamless slumber do they now repose
In death's dark valley, where no wild wind blows
Above each tranquil breast.

Sweet flow'rets bud and bloom
Above the empire of the youthful dead,
And through the air their richest incense spread,
Fresh from the voiceless tomb.

At evening's quiet hour,
Within the grave-yard, 'neath the spangled sky,
While holy angels, too, are passing by,
We feel God's mighty power.

But in the world's broad field
Amid temptations, is our lot yet cast—
And time's true record of the treasured past
Is now for ever sealed.

The storms of life are wild—
The sky above us is all dark and drear—
The path around us barren, rough and sere,
With few things calm and mild.

And yet the goal's in view,
The priceless gift of an immortal life
Is in reserve, beyond this scene of strife—
Not for a chosen few

But oh! for every one
Who marches bravely on the desert road,
Clothed with the armor of the living God,
Until the vict'ry's won.

The struggle soon will end,
The loved and lost, the living and the dead,
Soon, soon will meet—oh! that it may be said,
With cherubim to blend!

FROM PETERSON'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY.

OUR MAY QUEEN.

BY FLORENCE GREY.

Never had there been a merrier May day in Lindengrove! Spring had come in two weeks earlier than it was ever known before, and already the violets and butter-cups smiled in the meadows, and the May roses were blooming through the woods. The blue houstonia studded the uplands, looking out from amid the springing grass like stars reflected from deep waters. Wild strawberries were blossoming. The leaves, too, were every where on the trees. The honeysuckle was already peeping out along the edges of the woods; and the geranium blushed in modest beauty like a young virgin at the thought of love.

Just back of the village was a sylvan glade, the prettiest spot in the world for a festival! A natural lawn, enclosed on three sides by noble woods, and opening on the fourth side to the south, thickly carpeted with grass, was the place where, time out of mind, our May parties had been held. A rampart of rocks ran along the western side of the glade, covered at this season with glowing columbines. On the opposite side the ground sloped down into [illegible]

[illegible]

tle her inferiors, she was condescending; but her haughtiness revenged itself on all, who, like Lily Lane, were poor and in sorrow. That she should associate with such a person, was not to be supposed, and when, therefore, Lily Lane was proposed for May Queen, the indignation of the imperious heiress was beyond bounds.

On ordinary occasions, so great is the power of wealth, Susan Crampton might have carried her point, and been chosen May Queen, as she secretly desired; but the election had always been the exclusive right of the school children, and with these little dears no one was so popular as Lily Lane. So the choice was decided by acclamation, and Lily was duly crowned. The most Susan Crampton could do was to curl her lip, and keep herself and her set as much as possible aloof from Lily; and you may be sure she did this effectually.

"A servant girl, who works for me at half a dollar a day, to be May Queen! Humph!" and she tossed her head.

The truth was, Susan Crampton had set her heart on being May Queen, because her brother had promised to ride up from the city and bring with him his friend Harry Villiers. Now Harry was from one of the best families of the State, rich, handsome and quite talented; and it had long been the wish of Susan Crampton to become a partner of his fortune and reputation. However, when Harry did at length come, and she found herself hanging on his arm, and receiving his flattering attentions, she forgot her vexation. It was so delicious to have all the girls envying her!

"Who is that pretty creature they have made Queen of May?" said Harry, suddenly, for the first time catching sight of our sweet Lily.

"Some low creature, I scarcely know who," replied Susan Crampton, coloring with jealousy and vexation. "I believe she goes out as a seamstress, and that she once did some work for me; but I saw little of her, as she ate, of course, with the servants, and sat up stairs by herself."

Susan Crampton scarcely knew what to make of [illegible]

[illegible]

PASSING GENERATIONS.

[illegible]

United States SATURDAY POST.

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☞ Mr. Lewis Ennam is our Agent for Petersburg, Va., in place of Mr. A. A. Bowden, resigned. adl tf.

SUBSCRIBERS IN ILLINOIS.

Mr. E. T. Jamerson, assistant of Mr. C. W. Ivans, our agent, is on a collecting tour in Illinois, and will call upon them of our subscribers in arrears. We hope they may be prepared for his coming. Mr. Jamerson will be accompanied by Mr. G. W. Bowyer, who is also in assistant of Mr. Ivans, and will deliver his bags to you. Having subscribers in the "Post." We ask for them a hearty welcome

INFORMATION WANTED

Of the following persons, last heard of in this place.

Gilbert B. Speer, formerly of Berlin, and late of Baltimore, Md.

John Smith, formerly of Columbia, Pa.

O. Osborne, formerly of Buffalo, N. York.

Jas. M. Stewart, formerly of Washington, Pa.

Geo. B. Warren, formerly of Poughkeepsie, N. York

J. W. Evans, formerly of Gallipolis, Ohio.

L. Blakely, formerly of Waterloo, Va.

Wm. Borland, formerly of Burlesville, Pa.

C. M. Jones, formerly of Crawford P. O., Ga.

J. W. Ryan, formerly of Cumberland county, Indiana.

He promised to pay sometime since—now $7—now $10 MARRIED.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

The Foreign News again occupies considerable space in our paper, but in the present dearth of interesting information, it is perhaps, the most entertaining dish we can present our readers with. Our literary department, for the week, is very well filled—the selected stories being of unusual merit. An appropriate one, by an almost entirely new writer, will remind all of the First of May,—while the story from Godey's Lady's Book, and the one taken from Graham's Magazine, we can recommend, as quite superior.

As we write, a pleasant rain is falling, and vegetation every where, looks green and promising. The city Squares have been thrown open, and Spring may be considered as fairly at work. In this vicinity we have the most favorable accounts of the fruit trees—a thing to be had in remembrance by all who are fond of "the good things of life."

One of our city correspondents proposes that the trial for jury should be abolished, and gives as a reason—that convictions can no longer be obtained for many criminal offences. We have ever been foremost in these columns to deplore the vitiated public sentiment which acquits so many murderers, but surely it is a bad way to cure one evil by imposing on us a worse. The trial by jury has existed for ages, and been the admiration of all men:—it was one of the means, by which our God, the liberties of England were preserved in that dark epoch when France and Spain alike succumbed to despotism:—it has stood up as the defence of many a man here in seasons of popular excitement, and to one who values personal liberty should join its voice against this venerable and sacred relic. That it has been abused, we know; but other methods of trial have been abused none. Never let us abandon it!

The writer we allude to, thinks that a single judge, in all cases, should exist a mere corrective judgment of the case than a jury. We doubt that. The jury is not called on to expound the law; that, it is the part of the bench to explain: they are only required to determine the facts of the case, and these they are supposed to do as the most learned judge. Common sense is all that is necessary to fit a man for juror. In many cases arising from mercantile causes, or other avocations, even, moreover, men, taken from the common business of life, know more of the real merits of the matter on trial than the lawyers or the court. We have seen even the bench instructed at times by jurymen. But above all, twelve men are less open to bribery or prejudice than one. We do not wish to be understood as questioning the purity of the bench; but human nature is human nature, where there is so much temptation there will be some error: and though the judiciary may now be pure as "unspotted snow," soon let it become bench judge and jury, and venality and corruption would stand in to disgrace the bench of this country as it has, more or less, of all countries where the judges determine both the law and the fact.

THE FIRST OF MAY.

May, the merry, blushing May, is here at last! Delicate and light-footed as a young virgin, she comes, rosiest with health and happiness, and her lap full of loveliest flowers! You can see her pathway over the hills and in the vallies, by the fresh green and kindling violets that spring beneath her steps. You can hear her voice in the woods, where the birds begin to call their mates. And oh! her fragrant breath is all around, filling the air with perfume, and intoxicating the senses with visions of the green, free, full of ecstacy.

We do not wonder that the old poets sang so rapturously of the first of May. England, in their day, was a wooded country, encouraging pastoral in character, and the approach of spring was always ushered in by the sound of music and by merry dances on the green. With the earliest morning of May-day the maidens of the village were accustomed to go out and cull harmless boughs, and to gather flowers with which to adorn their homes, to make chaplets for the May-pole. Even the stately Queen Elizabeth was accustomed to join in these May-day festivities. Alas! how different in the condition of England's rural population now!

In this country we are too little time to such observations. We would not have elderly folks go out and dance around a May-pole, though perhaps the young might do it with benefit when the season is sufficiently advanced; but we would have our people feature more time on abandoned streets, and endeavor to cultivate a feeling for the beauties of nature and for rural sport. We give ourselves no rest from business. Day and night we rack our brain and strain our muscles to get rich. How are aware of the injury that is thus being done to individual health, to the constitution of our children, and to our size and capacity as a race. Generations are passing away with a vast, coy, and in the comparatively diminutive stature of the latter, you will see the deleterious effects of a city life, and of an excess of business! The emigrants are landing on our shores are struck with the rude-worn aspect of our people. It is a fact that a larger proportion of men break down in the prime of life, and a greater number become insane in consequence in the United States than in any country in the world. We cast ourselves, soul and body, into gold. The men of other nations feel time for exercise and enjoyment. The German spreads the close of day goes out to his *Sur-haus*, or a Summer garden. The Frenchman mantters on the Boulevards; the Italian seeks the opera or concert—but the American never lays aside his anxiety—he toss there is no repose from the insatiable thought of business; care follows him to the fire side, sits down with him at his board, and even goes up stairs to be the house of God and kneels with him in prayer.

Oh! ye who are consumed by the thirst for wealth, and whose over-taxed brain feels throb so keenly, have you forgotten the days of your child hood when you sported by the trout-stream or tumbled among the new-mown grass? What would you not give to experience once more the sensations of one of those too happy summer days! Come with us then, one of these bright mornings when the trees are again in leaf, and we will give you a taste of the pleasures you have thought lost to you forever. We will go out into the country, away from the stifling air and dull brick walls of the town, into the far, pure, unscrupulous country. There we shall breathe the free air of heaven and live. We will lie down on some shady knoll; or stretch ourselves beside the cooling stream; or wander at will through the fields of verdure and flowers, or quiet nook of the garden, listening to the low harmonizing of the bees, or the fly-like of the brook, let us, the while, sigh! we will go to look in the country. We will gaze on the green grass, the growing forages, the abundant issue of the trees, and we will feel that there is a God, as our fellowmen such as God made him, and not on the two often made, and will drink in the freshness and the fragrant hill, are scattered all over the land, in full and in full, studding it, as it were, with loveliness. And whenever we go we shall still find beauty. God hath left his impress on the green fields and running streams, and the starry leaf God is proven in the bosom, and every bird that carols on the air, speak out his praise.

CHEVALIER D'AON.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, in speaking of impostors, gives copy account of the celebrated Chevalier D'Aon, who, in the last century, made a great noise in London and Paris. This individual was a Frenchman, whose reputation principally arose from his having assumed, most of the time, the costume and habiliments of a female. He was of a respectable family of Toulouse—born in 1727, he received a liberal education, and became counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and afterwards general for belles lettres and history, in that city. He then entered the army, became captain of a company of dragoons, and aid-de-camp to Marshal Breguiglio. In 1761 he went to London as Secretary to Duke de Nivernois, French Ambassador. His services were rewarded with the Cross of the Order of St. Louis. When the Duke left England, D'Aon remained as plenipotentiary, and in such was appointed by Count de Guerchy to whom he was required to act as Secretary. Offended by this arrangement, he quarrelled with his superior, and particularly against the Count—was prosecuted, and cast, and not appearing to receive sentence, was declared an outlaw. Several duels followed, and a challenge from one, led to a suspicion of his sex and a more extraordinary wager was offered. In 1777, a trial took place before Judge Mansfield, Mr. Hays, a surgeon, to recover of Mr. Jaques, a wager, £700. By which he gained the point, the solemn of fifteen guineas to return one hundred when it should be proved that the Chevalier was a woman. The Chevalier's counsel pleaded that the plaintiff knew at the time, that the Court of France, in treating with the Chevalier relative to a pension, had treated as with a woman, that the wager was therefore unfair. But Hays obtained a verdict with costs, afterwards set aside on account of the illegality of the wager. The Chevalier left England in 1777, and wore woman's apparel the rest of his life—1779. He attempted to return to France, but refire for the purpose of entering the navy,—but was arrested and imprisoned, in the castle of Dijon. Here he was having been rewarded with several pensions, one from the realty purse of Louis XVI. and being allowed to retain the Cross of his Order, and being ordered not to be punished for his behavior to Count de Guerchy, it is probable that the mystification of sex was got up by the French Court, where he had powerful friends to secure him from punishment, without comprising the honor of the French Ambassador or his Government.

In 1785 he went to England, and gave lessons in fencing, in which he excelled. Deprived by the decree of his pension in 1792, he petitioned the National Assembly, complaining that he was obliged to wear rag and petticoats, and demanding permission to resume his military character, offering to raise a legion a la Romaine. Being unsuccessful, he sought an asylum in England, supporting himself as before.

He died in indigent circumstances, in London, in 1811, when his masculine character was established. He was buried in the cemetery of the Savoy, and besides "Letters Memoires et Negociations Particulieres."

COUNTERFEITING.

A man named Newell, has been arrested in New York, and the extensive materials for counterfeiting found in his house. The operations of this most extensive business have been nipped in the bud. Who arrested, he had with him a newly engraved plate of the bank of Commerce, in this city, of the denomination of $10. (It will be remembered that a small portion of the plates are left blank in the amount, so that they can print in the amount at pleasure.) Honesdale Bank, Bank of Northumberland, Bank of Susquehanna and Mechanics Bank, Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, Bank of Chester County, Pennsylvania; Schenectady Bank, New York, of Rockaway, Jamesburg Bank, Philadelphia; the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Greenwich, New Jersey, $5; the Bank of Delaware, Wilmington, Del.; the Bank, New Jersey, $5; Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Burlington, New Jersey, of $5; Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, $5; Lancaster Bank, Pennsylvania, of $5; Lebanon Bank, Pennsylvania; the Western Bank of Baltimore, $5; Bank of Susquehanna, New York; the Northern Liberty Bank, Philadelphia; the Kensington Bank, Philadelphia; Hagerstown Bank, of Hagerstown, Maryland, $5; the West Branch Bank of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, of $5; Merchants' Bank of Cheraw, South Carolina, and about thirty small plates, consisting of various devices, such as registered by the company, and the Treasurer's seal, &c. and a number of a variety of small strips of writing; likewise about $6,000 in bills, printed and signed ready for issue, and four reams bills of exchange. Also $400 in Chemic Bank of New York, not signed. $400 in $10 dollar bills, signed, on the Bank of Commerce, $100 in bills on the Bank of Chester County, Pa., and the United States coin, with a quantity of the $10 notes. Much credit is due the Chief of Police, for the able manner he has conducted the whole affair, and likewise much praise is due to the officers and prosecuting attorney in bringing this important arrest, and no doubt but that the directors of the various Banks will substantially reward the gentlemen for their services. The keeping this extensive forger in the bail, for bail be accepted, in all probability the various States would have been saved from this spurious amount, by which the public would suffer thousands of dollars.

CHESNUTS FOR FOOD.

It will be a good story of many years hence that chesnuts are used extensively for food in Italy. A late traveller says that each family possesses or purchases what they call a grove of trees. The price is estimated according to the average quantity of chesnuts annually produced. The fruit is gathered in October and November, and generally stored on mats made of cane, with a fire beneath, shelled by being beaten in sacks, ground in a mill by a horse, and then sifted. The meal, when mixed to a paste, is spread on round hot stones, between which charcoal burns, and a cake is produced resembling our crumpet or Scottish scone, and called *necci*, or *necchi*, according to our pronunciation, the Scotch pronunciation of a short loss and often only half the price of wheaten flour, and goes further in sustaining the hungry peasantry; but too much of it is apt to bind the bowels of certain constitutions. The poorer classes are permitted to glean after a certain day, and all chesnuts that fall on the ground are public property. The Italians are so temperate and public property. The Italians are so temperate and simple in their diet, that a single chesnut tree may supply an entire family with food. The chesnut is the triumphant winner upon the banks of the Adige, and is also found in other parts of the Tyrol. Travellers, should service as an impenetrable barrier, and obligation is at once so sacred—there is no instance which we have known of its violation or not comply.

The question is to defend the interests dearest to the heart of us—our domestic troubles, our children, and our wives.

The consciousness of your superiority assures you of a most splendid victory. Let the enemy then advance whom you desire to salute in the field of battle, and the conflict will be short and brief, will be the merited reward of your valor and discretion.

To arms! Long live the Mexican Nation—long live Independence!

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IMPORTANT

FROM MEXICO.

A rumor that Mexico had declared war against the United States was circulated in Philadelphia, on Saturday last, by the Pennsylvania Inquirer, which states that the truth of the report. The latest intelligence from Mexico is by the U. S. Steamer Cal. Gomez, which arrived at New Orleans on the 20th ult. The reliable news from the seat of war may be stated as follows:

The Mexican army, including the Colorado, a written communication was presented to him by an embassy from Gen. Mejia, protesting against his occupation of Mexican territory, and warning him against a further advance. To this the Gen. replied, he was acting under the authority of his Government, and would remain where he was for the present. He accordingly did, and erected batteries there—the river being at this point 130 yards wide.

On the 11th, Gen. Ampudia, commander-in-chief of the Mexican forces, arrived at Matamoros with 4,000 cavalry. This made the Mexicans 5,000 strong.

The day after his arrival (the 12th) Ampudia sent a message to Gen. Taylor, by Gen. Gonzalez, informing him forthwith to retire to the left bank of the Nueces threatening, in the non-compliance within 24 hours of the time, to commence hostilities, to put in force the military means at his disposal to compel him. This mission, we presume, contained the same communication as that presented to Gen. Taylor, on the 12th.

The next day (the 13th) Gen. Ampudia, addressed Gen. Taylor, replied, in writing, that he was directed to take military possession of the left bank of the Rio Grande as far up as the point of the United States that he should hold his present position, and repel aggression by every means in his power.

This was a positive declaration and directly hostile demonstration, and threatened to retaliate for any act of violence being done by the Mexican General. Gen. Taylor, in reply, informed Gen. Ampudia, that he had received Ampudia's communication, despatched a messenger to Senor Santiago, informing the commandant at that point, and to forward the letter, and holding him to be on his guard. This, however, was simply a measure of precaution, and Gen. Taylor interpreting Ampudia's note, as sufficiently warlike to warrant his preventing, as far as lay in his power, any invasion of force or menace of the territory of the United States by the Mexican General.

Gen. Taylor has done all he could to tranquilize the country pending the negotiations for peace, and a good supply of provisions has been regularly brought into camp. He has told them that it was time for no hostile purpose, and should molest no one, unless attacked. Ampudia has done all he could to inspire the people with horror of the Americans, and has induced some of them to take refuge in Matamoras. The Mexican troops are quartered in that part of the town the most remote from the river, out of sight of the American army.

Major Monroe, at Point Isabel, has been reinforced from Fort Brown, and the commander of the fort's position is said to be a very advantageous one. The Mexicans have not yet erected any batteries, and the works raised by the Mexicans. No advantageously was Gen. T. situated, that it was evident that he was the master of the situation, and the Mexican General could dislodge him.

SECRET SERVICE FUND.

There has been much talk recently of the Secret Service Fund. The application of this fund has been made by the late Mr. Tyler, and granted by the president. From the New York Telegraph we gather their considerable information respecting the use that may be made of money from the fund.

The largest expenditure ever made by the Amerian government in a single year, was in the year 1814, when the British, after burning the capitol in 1813, were defeated in Aug. 1814.

Nothing has transpired to warrant the belief that this estimate is, in any material respect, impertinent. The circular from the public creditors, by the general floods, and the consequent delay in getting them out of Washington, to assist in Lancaster, France, for $900,000 francs, of which the amount received from our government was supposed to have been paid.

Mr. Madison sent a message to Congress informing them of the plot, and also with the message a series of letters between that minister, Henry and Sir Thomas Craig, Governor General of Canada, and his Secretary, Sir John Ryland.

Henry made these discoveries in consequence, as he alleged, of "the perfidy and dishonor of a man who had violated the confidence in which he received their confidence," and on the ground of retaliation. The papers he communicated were unanimously ordered to be published. They were important as to print 5,000 copies, appearing to be later in the authority of the documents.

Henry was at this time a young man, but had been a captain in our army of 1776.

The British Minister at Washington, Mr. Foster, disavowed the whole affair in an official letter to the Secretary of State, who also made a report to the President. In this letter he declared it as in possession of any names or persons in the United States who had any way countenanced the project and views of Sir John Craig.

The affair made a great sensation at the time, but the author of it left the country in a few weeks after the publication, and was not much public, and sailed from New York on the 10th of March, 1811. He died in Wrap, for France. His subsequent career, we have not yet been able to trace.

During the Revolution large sums were expended for secret services, and in 1776 the amount appropriated for those purposes, was about $700,000.

Of late years, the amount expended has been very trifling.

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Gen. Mejia's late Proclamation on taking command of the army of the north, contains a few original strain of such documents. The following are its closing paragraphs:

"Soldiers! the hour of peril has sounded; you know your duty, and can fulfil it with loyalty and patriotism. I have the honor to be at your head in front, and am persuaded of the ardor with which you burn to defend the sacred soil of your fathers, the spectacle enemy, worthy of Mexican valor. The eyes of the World are fixed on the justice and legitimacy of the haughty sons of the soldiers of the deep waters shall be the sepulchre of those who have dared to violate it. Let the Mexican Eagle, borne in our hearts, will recover new sustenance from these sacred names, and a strike is produced sensation, and a strike is produced sensation. Let our enemies who will not be able to oppose our bare breasts to the cries of the lowmen of the Mississippi. Inhabitants of the frontiers! we are not left to our own resources, the Supreme Government collects intelligent forces for your safety and salvation. A strong army, united to war, is ready to march to your aid. In the north of Texas shall with its powerful help we shall reap a complete victory. But until the day arrives to consummate the grand campaign for the re-conquest of all the usurped territory, be patient and resigned. The enemy's triumphant winge upon the banks of the Sabine, and when have the first of the land to the invaders, should service as an impenetrable barrier, and obligation is at once so sacred—there is no instance which we have known of its violation or not comply.

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FROM TEXAS.

We have news from Galveston, via New Orleans, to the 14th ult. The sloop Hero, Captain Phillips, two days and a half from. That Arcanas, arrived on the afternoon of the 12th ultimo at Galveston, some of the passengers say that several individuals having received General Gaines' letter, and copies of the same, were immediately pressed into the service and required to bear arms. This being exactly what they wanted, as many others have been deterred by the Gulf route, and on flat-boats down the Lagoon to Matto. The people of Corpus Christi are in a great consternation at the news, and from what quarter we could not exactly learn—and are all under arms and keeping constant guard. There are several companies of Rangers on the Leon, Taylor's position, which we do not deem worth repeating. We are unwilling to doubt that General Taylor will remain in peaceable and undisturbed possession of the left bank of the Rio Grande.

The result of the Congressional Election in Texas still remains uncertain, the few additional returns which have been received not having altered the complexion of the vote.

The Houston Star of the 4th ult., says that the country along the coast has been visited by rains which have caused the rivers to rise higher than that have fallen here, it is feared, seriously injured the crops in many places. The corn on the Brazos is not more than one-third as large as last high, and the cotton was several inches high before these rains commenced. The planting of corn had been awfully fallen in that section during the last fortnight than had fallen in the two preceding months.

The Texas Intelligencer of the 4th ult., with one exception, is devoid of general interest. In obedience to a resolution, the Comptroller furnished the Governor with a statement of the pay, bounty and supplies of the Government of the State of Texas, on the 14th ult., which was immediately laid before the House. The total expenses are enumerated as follows:—

Legislative,	$39,214 46
Executive,	31,000 00
Judiciary,	24,140 00
Pensions and Annuities,	1,412 00
Total,	$95,753 46
Amount of money in the Treasury,	$6,400 00
" paid over, but not yet deposited,	4,750 00
	$11,150 00

POLLY BODINE.

This woman, against whom there are still three indictments, tat for the murder of Mrs. Hoseman, was indicted, 36 for rouse, and 52 for grand larceny, taken her promenade through the streets of Newburgh, unattended, except by the wife of her counsel, Mr. Bull, and the officers of the Newburgh authorities are more culpably negligent than even the late Chief Justice Tilghman, which is altogether needless an act of supererogation.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

On Thursday week, the State Legislature closed its labors after a session of, one hundred and six days, ninety-one of which were working days. Upwards of four hundred and fifty acts and laws have been passed, being eighty-one more than were passed last session. Among the most important public bills passed at the last session, are the bill making appropriations for the expenses of Government; an act to increase the revenues of the Commonwealth, and the bill for the public debt; an act during the time for the adoption and publication of tolls on the public works, an act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; an act authorizing the construction of an outlet on the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, for the purpose of the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The last act has received the signature of the Governor. The bill relative to Mr. Knickle's amendment, which provides that if three millions of the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad shall be subscribed, and thirty per cent. thereof paid into the treasury of the company, on or before the 30th of July, 1847, then the Governor is authorized to cause a contract to be made with the company for construction, then the right of way is to be null and void.

The session closed on the last day of the session, and before the vote which passed the Revenue bill was taken, sent in a message to the Legislature, stating that they were unanimous in the State, and the vote of the body to place the public credit beyond the reach of all uncertainty. He says

"From a careful examination of all the commencement of the present session, and communications from the Auditor General, I am apprised that the assessment of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, will be completed previous to the adjournment of the present session, and will be sufficient to meet the ordinary loan for the ensuing year. The largest expenditure ever made by the Assembly, in a single year, was in 1814, when the British, after burning the capitol in 1813, were defeated in Aug. 1814.

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Letter From Washington.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 28th, 1846.

The Oregon business is still the topic of conversation at least so far as the action of Congress is concerned. The Conference Committee, on the part of the Senate, have had a meeting, but no report has been handed by that body, and in substance the resolutions, as agreed to in the Senate, were passed. The vote was very large in both Houses—in the Senate 42 ayes and 10 noes; in the House 142 ayes and 46 noes. This unanimity is gratifying. The resolutions, as passed, authorize the President to give the required notice for the abrogation of the treaty, assume part of it responsibility on the President, assume part of it responsibility on the President, assume part of it responsibility on the President

United States SATURDAY POST.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

$3 per annum—$2 if paid in advance.
Agents will please endorse their letters with their names or initials.
Other letters will not be taken from the Post Office unless the postage is paid.
Papers discontinued only at the end of the current half year's subscription, and then only at the option of the Publisher if arrearages are due.
Small Bank Notes of solvent Banks received in payment for our bills.
Agents are earnestly solicited to make quick remittances, without which it is difficult to keep accounts correct. They should always give names and time paid for.
Removals must always state the Post Office *removed from* as well as to which the paper is to be addressed.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, of Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our Agent for Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin; assisted by *James R. Smith, G. H. Comstock, T. Gardner Smith, J. T. Dent and E. Y. Jennings.*
JOHN NIMMO, Canada, East and West.
JNO. F. JOHNSTON, assisted by *Eli M. Stevenson*, for Kentucky.
Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS is our Agent for Alabama and Tennessee.
ISRAEL E. JAMES is Agent for the Southern and South-Western States and Florida, assisted by *James K. Whipple, O. H. P. Stem, William H. Weld, John B. Weld, B. B. Hussey, T. S. Waterman, and John Collins.*
THOMAS SEVERN is our Travelling Agent for New York.
WILLIAM A. PIERCE collects for us in Penna.
JAMES PIERCE is our Travelling Agent in New Jersey.

HOW MONEY MAY BE PAID TO DISTANT PUBLISHERS.

As some difficulties have arisen on the subject of the transmission of subscription moneys to publishers, under the operation of the new Post Office law, we think proper to give the following synopsis of the regulations under which moneys may be paid:

The Post Master where the money (not exceeding ten dollars in amount) is deposited, must give a receipt to the person who deposited it, specifying the object, and the amount deposited. This receipt must be sent to the Publisher, who endorses and presents it to the Post Master where the money is payable.

The Post Master with whom the money is deposited, is also to report the amount paid to him, with the names of the parties, paying the same, and the newspaper or magazine for the payment of which it is deposited, to the Post Master through whom the same is to be paid to the Publisher.

The Post Master sending the receipt to the Publisher, is not authorised to frank said letter, but he may frank the letter containing the acknowledgment of the deposit of money, to the Post Master at the place where the same is payable.

The following is a form of the receipt which may be addressed to the Publisher:

POST OFFICE, *Malton, Pa., September* 15, 1845.
Received from *John Halsey*, two dollars for subscription to the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post," from which I have deducted one per cent. and charged myself with the amount thus paid me in my accounts with the Government. The Post Master at Philadelphia will pay the same to the Publishers, on the presentation of this receipt properly endorsed.
(Signed) JAMES JORDAN, Post Master.

By the same mail an acknowledgment similar to the following, is to be sent to the Post Master of Philadelphia:

POST OFFICE, *Malton, Pa., September* 15, 1845.
To the Post Master at Philadelphia:
SIR—I have this day received from *John Halsey*, two dollars for subscription to the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post," with which I have charged myself in my accounts with Government, agreeably to the Post Office regulations.
(Signed) JAMES JORDAN, Post Master.

Subscribers not choosing to avail themselves of the intervention of the Post Office regulation, can transmit, by mail, notes of solvent banks in payment of subscription, to the Publishers direct.

Notices of New Works.

FROST'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD.—*Philadelphia: C. J. Gillis, 46½ Walnut street.*—Another number of this admirable work has been upon our table for several days. We are really surprised at the variety and interest which is kept up, without flagging, in the pictorial department of the work. We know no publication of a similar character that is half so well sustained. With Mr. Croome engaged on the illustrations, and Professor Frost on the letter press, we have security that the work, when finished, will be the best of its kind ever issued. The causes which procured the temporary suspension of the numbers are now at an end, and we are assured that no delays hereafter will occur, but the book be promptly finished.

TREMAYNE'S TABLE OF POST OFFICES. *Containing an alphabetical list of Post Offices throughout the United States, &c., &c. 1 vol. Philadelphia: Thomas, Cowperthwaite & Co.* 1846. The advantage of this book over the one published by Congress is, that here the post offices are arranged in States, a convenience which is of incalculable assistance. The distances from Washington, and from the State Capital are given in every instance. An appendix is added, in which the United States and British tariffs are digested into convenient tables. We do not see how any counting house can be considered complete without a copy of this valuable book.

THE OREGON TERRITORY, ITS HISTORY AND DISCOVERY. *By Travers Twiss. 1 vol. Philadelphia: G. S. Appleton.* 1846. This is a republication of an English work, which was undertaken, as the author says, to assist in bringing the Oregon question to a peaceable adjustment. Mr. Twiss, however, sets out with the assumption that the United States insists on more than their right. The volume contains a vast amount of information on this vexed question, and is valuable as giving the English view of the affair, if for nothing else.

JEAMES'S DIARY; *or Sudden Riches. By Michael Angelo Titmarsh. 1 vol. Philadelphia: W. Taylor & Co., 73 Dock street.*—This is a most mirth-moving production, one or two extracts from which, in the English edition, have appeared in our pages. Jeames is a footman, who makes a fortune suddenly in railway speculations; and the author, through the medium of this story, admirably satirises *parvenus*.

JOHN THE BOLD, *or the White Hoods and Flayers. By W. H. Carpenter. 1 vol. Philadelphia: W. Taylor & Co., 73 Dock street.*—The author of this novel is one of our best writers, though comparatively a new one. "John the Bold" is a story of chivalry, stirringly told.

Things in Boston.

☞ A building in Congress street, Boston, the two lower stories of which were occupied for business purposes and the third story by Mr. Joel Bates and family of seven persons, was set on fire on Friday night week in two places at the head of the stairway, in a narrow entry. It had made considerable headway before it was discovered. Mr. Bates took his family from their beds in their night clothes, and lowered them down a back sky-light, which was the only way of escape, except the front windows from the third story.

☞ The lot in Boston, on which the Howard Athenæum now stands, was sold last week for $40,000. There is to be erected on it forthwith a handsome edifice for an Opera House and a Music Saloon.

☞ Nine years ago, the city tax gatherer of east Boston collected seven tax bills—this year there are upwards of three thousand.

☞ The Thermometer at noon, in Boston, on Tuesday week, stood at eighty degrees in the shade.

☞ The Boston Freeman advertises for girls, as apprentices to the printing business.

New York City.

☞ A disastrous fire occurred in New York, on Friday evening week, by which a large amount of property was destroyed. It originated in a part of a storage warehouse, on the corner of Cherry and Pike streets, occupied as a Lucifer Match Factory. In the second and third stories were a large stock of fine cotton, and the cargo of teas recently received by the Rainbow, together with some hundred bundles of cassia. The fourth story was entirely filled with cotton. The building with its contents, in a great measure, were destroyed. Fifty thousand dollars worth of teas were consumed, but Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, the owners, were fully insured.

☞ An ingenious artist in New York is making a model of that city. This extraordinary work of art is now nearly completed, and will be, we presume, the most wonderful thing of the kind ever exhibited in any country. The faithfulness of its minutest details—the accuracy with which every building is laid down, in this miniature model of this vast city, will strike the beholder with astonishment and admiration, as well at the ingenuity of the projector, as the perseverance which has enabled him to complete his undertaking.

☞ The N. Y. Courier says that on Saturday there were no less than three attempts to commit suicide by females, all of which were frustrated. A Mrs. Ryan, residing in Frankfort Street, cut her throat with a razor, but was not mortally injured, and two other females threw themselves into the river; the one in the North River, the other in the East River, at the foot of Dover street, but both were rescued by policemen.

☞ A young woman was recently taken to the N. Y. City Hospital from Anthony street, with a broken leg, who goes by the name of "Johnny." It is said that she has acted in the capacity of stage driver nearly three years on one of the omnibus routes in the city. Dressed in male apparel, she chewed tobacco, smoked cigars, drank brandy, and swore as valiantly as any of her confederates, and her sex was never discovered. It was during this time that she adopted this name, which is now the only one by which she is known.

☞ The packet-ship Henry Clay is now undergoing repairs upon the Sectional Floating Dock at New York. Her keel has been mostly replaced, and her repairs will be completed this week, when she will be put afloat in as good a condition as she ever was.

☞ Col. C. S. Todd, recalled from Russia by the President, has arrived in New York, and taken lodgings at the Mansion House. Col. T. will remain in New York for some time yet.

☞ The steamer Oregon will probabably be on her route in a fortnight, and the expenses of her repairs will not exceed six, and perhaps not more than five thousand dollars.

☞ The N. Y. jury in the case of Wm. Maxwell, husband of Madam Costello, came into Court on Saturday, and were discharged, as they could not agree.

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN

SEVEN DAYS LATER.

The Great Western arrived at New York on Tuesday. She brings one week's later intelligence.

The news is of little importance, but it is gratifying, because it indicates a general feeling in England in favor of the continuance of peace.

Cotton had advanced, and the money market was firm. American provisions have partaken of the facilities which the Treasury order affords. Considerable supplies of beef and provisions have been released from bond under the low duties, and are finding their way into general consumption. Indian corn was growing in favor.

The latest accounts received from this country in England were by the Independence, Capt. Allen, from this port, of the 2th of March, and they are spoken of as "relieving the anxiety" occasioned by the preceding accounts. The speech of Mr. Haywood, of N. Carolina, is dwelt upon as especially encouraging.

A new ministerial crisis appears to be at hand in Spain. A temporary reconciliation had been effected.

Another battle has taken place between the Arabs and French—the former numbering 3,000, viz. 1,200 horse and 2,000 on foot. The conflict lasted two hours, and 2,000 Arabs were killed.

We find nothing of importance in the English papers concerning this country. The debate in Parliament had related almost entirely to matters of local interest. Parliament had adjourned for the Easter holidays.

Sir Robert Peel's tariff bill still lingers in the House. The Irish Coercion Bill has increased the embarrassment attending its passage. Its fate is doubtful in the House of Lords.

The French government is making great efforts to keep its navy in efficient order. The English preparations have excited their jealousy.

Papers from the Cape of Good Hope of the 15th Feb. bring accounts of meditated hostilities of the Kaffres against Graham's Town.

Cotton had advanced ⅛d. per pound on the 9th ultimo, and Indian Corn one shilling per quarter. The quotations for Cotton declared by the Committee of Brokers for the week ending on the 9th of April, were, for bowedś 4⅝d., Mobile, 4⅞d., New Orleans, 4⅞d.

A letter from Isaac Buchanan, on the affairs of Canada, appears in the Liverpool Times.

There is very little news of importance from any quarter.

It is said that the line-of-battle ships in England, and all steamers on the home station that are not specially employed, will be assembled together in about a month as an experimental squadron.

M. Guizot, it is said, has applied to Lord Aberdeen, proposing to have a consul for each nation at Cracow, in order to match the proceedings of the three continental powers, in regard to any encroachment on the liberties of that republic.

Relative to our affairs, we find only this paragraph in Wilmer & Smith's Times of the 11th ult.:

The article in the last number of the Quarterly Review, on the subject of Oregon, is beginning to attract attention, now that the hubbub, arising out of the Indian victories, is fast subsiding.

The gist of the article is to promote a compromise, and the reviewer would be content with the 49th parallel. We have contended from the first that any fair settlement of the dispute would be hailed with avidity by the English people.

It is said that Queen Victoria is determined to have Prince Albert named "King Consort," and will press the matter.

MAIZE.

Sir James Graham, in his speech on Ireland, in the House of Commons on Monday, made a gratifying statement as to the advance which maize is making in the dietary scale. "The measure for the admission of maize, free of duty, is operating most beneficially. It is cheaper than oatmeal; and I am not without confident hopes that ultimately the effect of the introduction of maize will be to supercede the potato as a principal article of food in that country. I look forward to gradually, but surely, elevating the scale of living in this country; and I think the introduction of maize will ultimately have that effect. The prejudice against it is rapidly disappearing."

MR. MACREADY AND MR. FORREST.

Mr. Edwin Forrest, the American tragedian, has written to the London Times, justifying his conduct in hissing Mr. Macready, during his performance of Hamlet, at the Edinburgh Theatre. He states that he frequently applauded parts of which he approved, and had an equal right to hiss at passages which he thought erroneous. "The truth is," says Mr. Forrest, "Mr. Macready thought fit to introduce a fancy dance into his performance of Hamlet, which I thought, and still think, a desecration of the scene."

Amicable relations have been renewed between Russia and Belgium. A reciprocal treaty has been entered into for the suppression of the *Droits d'Aubaine*.

The last advices from Siam, to the 21st January, represent the state of affairs there as of a favorable nature. A better feeling was being manifested towards Europeans, and trade was in a more prosperous condition than previously. The new crop of sugar was abundant.

The Rheinische Beobachter of the 2d ult., states that the nett revenue of the Zollverein, during the year 1845, amounted to 25,163,289 thalers, being 950,763 thalers more than during the year 1844.

Some cargoes of Indian corn have met ready purchasers within the last day or two, supposed to be for Ireland. Some parcels of foreign wheat, also have been changing hands, for taking out of bond.

The stoppage or difficulties, of a Liverpool house extensively in the Russian trade, were spoken of commonly on 'Change to-day.

It is understood that the title of Sir Henry Hardinge will be Baron Penhurst, of Penhurst, in the county of Kent.

Advices from New York to the 18th of March have reached us via Havre. The last speech delivered in the Senate before these despatches left, was that of Mr Calhoun, on the 12th of March, who said that no more idea of war was entertained than that the title of the United States to the whole territory of the Oregon was clear and unquestionable. He advocated a compromise rather than a resort to arms. He objected to the unequivocal notice, and was equally opposed to the equivocal resolution of the Senate. Great excitement still prevails on the subject, but, although, like Ancient Pistol, Brother Jonathan is pretty fierce, and loud in his cravings for war, there seems little doubt that he will imitate his philosophy, and finally eat his leek in silence "with what appetite he may."—*London Standard.*

EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF ABROAD.

The Cologne Gazette states that the modification in the English Tariff which permit the free importation of cattle and all sorts of meat into Great Britain, have so reacted on the Hamburgh market that prices eave risen immediately, so much so that it is sensibly felt by the middle classes, whilst the poor are scarcely able to buy meat at all. In the course of last year Hamburg exported to England from 2,000 to 7,000 head of horned cattle.

THE REVENUE.

The official revenue returns for the year and quarter ended the 5th ult., have just been published. They show a decrease on the year of £2,327,219, and on the quarter a decrease of £1,121,504, which, considering the great amount of duties reduced or abolished, the enhanced price of provisions, and the general stagnation of trade and commerce, is less than might have been anticipated. There is still, however, a surplus of £1,783,303 of revenue over expenditure. In the customs there is a decrease of £2,512,113 on the year, and of £440,588 on the quarter. In the excise there has been a decrease of £338,822 on the year, and of £221,027 on the quarter. The total decrease on these two items, on the year, is £2,850,936, whilst the total amount of duties reduced or remitted, last year was £3,331,000. The property tax shows an increase on the quarter of £58,171, and a decrease on the year of £19,707, the total amount of revenue derived from that impost being for the quarter £1,963,882, and for the year £5,084,074. In the stamps, taxes, and Crown revenues there has been a slight increase. In the Post-office, also, we rejoice to say, there has been an increase of £37,000 on the quarter, and £89,000 on the year, and we have no doubt whatever that if the plans of that great national benefactor, Mr. Bowland Hill, which combine frequent deliveries, and proper attention to the public wants and accommodation with cheap and uniform postage, were properly carried out, instead of being shamefully neglected, the proceeds of the penny postage would very soon exceed the highest sum ever received under the old system. The total charge for the quarter is £8,477,266, a decrease of £232,797, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1845. The total ordinary revenue is for the quarter £9,735,790, and for the year, £47,792,751, showing a decrease on the quarter of £1,121,504, and a decrease on the year of £2,327,219, yet still leaving a surplus of income over expenditure of £1,783,308.

PARLIAMENT.

April 8.—Sir Robert Peel moved the adjournment of the House till Friday, the 17th of April, which was agreed to.

Sir James Graham then adverted to the distress in Ireland, laying on the table of the House the returns made to Government by the Scarcity Commissioners, the members of which are Sir R. Brown (the Commissary-General) Sir Robert (Professor) Kane, Mr. Twisleton, Colonel Jones, Sir J. Dombrane, and Mr. Mackenzie. These returns exhibited unequivocally the daily increasing progress of the distress. After some conversation, shared by several Irish members, Sir Robert Peel expressed his satisfaction at the fact, that, though some prejudices had to be overcome, the introduction of Indian corn was already effecting a social revolution in Ireland, by exciting in the people a taste for a higher description of food. The Irish people were discovering that they could work longer and better, and were altogether in better condition, by the use of meal, the produce of Indian corn, than by the use of that watery food, potatoes. At present, however, Indian corn was only admitted into Ireland on a sort of suffrance, under the authority of a treasury order; the bill which would fully legalise the importation was still waiting the decision of Parliament. The guarantee of an act would inspire confidence. Let it not be forgotten, too, that we required foreign wheat to mix with our own at a cheaper rate than the present duty of 16s. permitted; and if we could get oats and barley meal at a duty of one shilling, instead of five or six, it would be a great and desirable addition to our own supply, and he had no doubt that an immediate importation would follow. At present there was no treasury order, except in the case of Indian corn, and all operations in the grain trade were in a state of great uncertainty. Under these circumstances, he appealed to Irish members to withdraw their opposition to the first reading of the bill for the Protection of Life and Property in Ireland, and allow it on their re-assembling, to pass that state, with a reserve as to its future progress.

A discussion arose, shared in by Mr. Hawes, Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Caleb Powell and Sir James Graham, and during which Mr. Thomas Duncombe severely censured the Government for their pertinacity in forcing on the Coercion Bill, thus placing a stumbling-block in the way of the Corn Bill. Their conduct had raised doubts in the minds of the public as to the sincerity of ministers in their commercial measures. The subject ultimately dropped, and the House adjourned for the Easter recess.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals of Wednesday, which we have received by our usual express, contain no news of importance.

It appears, after all, that Prince Constantine is expected at Toulon, as M. de Kisseleff, Russian charge d'affaires, has left Paris to receive him in that port; but, according to the autocrat's commands, the young duke is not to be contaminated by contact with the French Court or the Parisian people; his special instructions being on no account to appear in the French capital. From Toulon he will sail to Brest, and thence to Plymouth.

By a royal order of the 29th of March, the Prince de Joinville, vice admiral, is appointed Commander in chief of the Mediterranean fleet. Rear Admiral Hernoux, aide de camp to the Prince, is nominated quartermaster general of the fleet, and Captain Touchard his assistant. Rear Admiral Quesnel will take the command of the division, and Captain Charner is appointed to the command of the Souverain, on board of which the Prince will hoist his flag.

The Journal des Debats has just taken the lead as an advocate of free trade in France.

A Marseilles journal has the following:

"We have received from Algiers, April 1, news of a very serious affair, which was not yet noticed by the journals. Accounts had just been received of an engagement between the column of General Cavaignac and an Arab force, six leagues from Tlemcen. The General had received a sort of challenge from a new Khahia, who was desirous of trying his strength against the French. The Khahia fixed the day and place. On the day appointed, the 23d, General Cavignac left Tlemcen very early in the morning, with a body of cavalry, and his column, and marched towards the appointed spot. The French found an Arab encampment, and the enemy immediately assumed an offensive attitude. The Arabs appeared to be above 2,000 in number, viz., 1,200 horse and 2,000 foot. The Arabs fought desperately, but being put to rout the took to flight, leaving 200 dead. We had some loss. It is said that a chef de batallion, and some officers were killed. It appears that Marshal Bageaud considered this affair to be very important, for a staff officer, Captain Poucet, was sent off from Algiers in the Paramond, with despatches for the Minister of War respecting the new engagement. The news arrived at Algiers on the evening of the 31st ult., by the Tartare packet, which left Oran on the 28th."

SPAIN.

We have advices from Madrid to the 2d inst.

The information we gave yesterday, that Pezuela was replaced in the Cabinet, and Marine by Mazzaredo, is confirmed. The crisis is, however, by no means over. Ministerial crisis are the chronic diseases of Spain, and so long as a spirit turbulent as that of Narvaez presides at the Council Board of Queen Isabella, they will continue so, nor is there the slightest prospect of permanent tranquility and gradual and beneficial progress in the affairs of Spain, and the condition, moral and physical, of the people, whilst the jealousies and ambition of Christina are perpetually in operation, and thus between the Queen Mother and the Duke of Valencia this country, so naturally capable of the highest degree of cultivation, and improvement, retrogrades in the list of European civilization.

It is stated that the rich banker, Salamanca, had renewed with the government a contract for four years for the supply of salt.

General Roncali is appointed Governor of Cuba, vice O'Donnell, recalled.

The political chief of Barcelona has published a regulation as to the way in which elections of members of the Cortes are to be conducted in the ensuing occasion. Each deputy is to be elected by an electoral district, which the local authorities are to propose for the approval of the government. This district is to comprise a population of 35,000 souls. When, however, the localities will not allow this, a deputy may be elected in a minimum population of 17,500 souls. Thus, the province of Catalonia, which comprises 442,273 souls, may have thirteen representatives.

POLISH INSURRECTION.

A letter from Cracow states that on the 28th of March, the director of the police issued a proclamation by order of Field Marshal Count Castiglione, by which all strangers living in the city or in the territory of Cracow, whose passports are not in order, or who have not a special permission from the police, are ordered to quit within fifteen days, otherwise they will be compelled to do so by force.

Accounts from Galicia state, that the peasants, far from obeying the order to retire to their homes, have attacked the Austrian troops at various places, and are commanded by men of great military tactics.

The number of troops of Galicia does not exceed 32,000 men. It is said that there is an ill-feeling between the Russian and Austrian officers.

The correspondent of the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has been obliged to quit Cracow, owing to the proclamation of C. Castiglie regarding strangers in general. At Warsaw, on the 18th ultimo, two Poles paid their devotion to their country with their life. On the same day M. de Theis, the French Consul at that city, who had invited some of his friends and colleagues to a party at his house, on hearing that the execution was to take place immediately, put off his party, not deeming it suitable to make merry at the moment when the two unfortunate men were suffering death.

This produced a great sensation at Warsaw. Every one understood the motives of the conduct of M. de Theis, which it must be said was approved of by the consulate body; but it is asserted that Prince Paskewitch is very much annoyed at it, as it is a tacit protest against the executions he has ordered.

Casualties.

☞ The Concord (N. H.) Patriot states that a child, three years old, of Mr. Shield's, an Irishman, was run over by a team heavy loaded with timber, in that village, on Monday afternoon week, while playing in the street. It was killed instantly. The wheels passed directly over its head, crushing it in a most shocking manner. The accident occurred within the sight of the mother, rendering her almost frantic with grief. The poor woman seized the little dead one in her arms, and pressed it to her breast, covered with blood as it was, exclaiming, "Oh, they have murdered my boy!" The sight was enough to draw tears from every beholder.

☞ A son of Mr. Asa Calkins, of Palmer, Mass., about eighteen years of age, while at work with another man, a little way from Palmer depot, on Friday week, excavating a bank of earth, was suddenly buried by the caving in of the bank, and when extricated, about two hours after, life was extinct. The other man was buried breast high, and incapacitated from rendering any assistance to his companion, whose struggles and stifled groans he describes as heart rending.

☞ On the morning of Saturday last, Isaac Kline, Esq., of Orange township, Columbia county, was thrown from a wagon, about five miles above his house, in Fishing Creek township, by some sudden jar, and was so severely injured that he expired the next day. Mr. Kline formerly represented the county in the State Legislature for two successive terms, and held a Justice's commission for a number of years.

☞ The Huntingdon Messenger says—"Last week a son of Mr. Samuel Mosser, of West township, in this county, aged about eleven years, was engaged in harrowing a field, when his horses took fright. When the horses commenced running, the boy leaped from the horse which he was riding, the harrow struck his forehead and tore and fractured his skull to an alarming extent."

Things in Baltimore.

☞ A Baltimore paper mentions the report that a little colored boy, servant of a family in that city, was lately taken sick, and the small pox appearing on him, the family at once deserted the house, leaving the little sufferer locked in the upper part thereof, where he was actually starved to death. A part of the rumor is, that the child was seen by some boys, wandering about the room, evidently deranged, a day or two before his death, but they supposing he was attended to, made no mention of the fact.

☞ On Saturday morning between 11 and 12 o'clock, a little girl, somewhat over two years of age, daughter of Mr. Robert Gamble, residing in Wilk street, near Bond street, East Baltimore, was so badly burned, by her clothes taking fire, that she died about 4 o'clock the same afternoon.

☞ A new tailor's instrument for measuring the human frame, called the "Tailor's Transfer," has been introduced in Baltimore.

Various Matters.

☞ The contract made for lighting the town of Liverpool, during the year 1819, was thrown void by the misplacing of a comma in the advertisements—thus—"The lamps at present are about 4,050, and have in general two spouts each, composed of not less than twenty threads of cotton." The contractor would have proceeded to furnish each lamp with the said twenty threads, but this being but half the usual quality, the commissioners discovered that the difference arose from the comma following instead of preceding the word *each*. The parties agreed to annul the contract and a new one was offered.

☞ A Toronto paper says a message was sent to the House of Assembly by his excellency the Administrator of the Government, recommending that the arrears of salary as Speaker claimed by the famous agitator, Mr. L. J. Papineau, amounting to £4,500, be given to him. His Excellency says he is advised that Mr. Papineau has a good claim in law; if so, by all means let him be paid and have done with him.

☞ It is stated in the Fayetteville Observer, that a Mr. Wm. Pridgen died lately in Bladen county, N. C., in the one hundred and twenty-fourth year of his age! He was in the Army of the Revolution, and served through it as a volunteer, though then an old man. He has left great grand-children over forty years of age.

☞ The pin manufactory of Chichester, Sedgwick & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has a machine that will turn out two hundred and fifty pins a minute, and they also have a machine by which a boy can box 1,600 small boxes (each box containing 250 pins) in a day. Their sticking machine will stick 30 rows a minute.

☞ The hangman in Limerick, Ireland, who was eighty-five years of age, having no one else to hang, took occasion to hang himself, which he did effectually. The cause assigned for the *felo de se* was, that two robbers whom he had anticipated the pleasure of hanging, had only been transported.

☞ The Post Master General has recently issued an order requiring his clerks to be at their posts at eight o'clock A. M. every day, and to account for any absence from that time until three P. M. There is no longer any sinecure in that Department, as every man is made to earn his money.

☞ An intelligent gentleman, who has been engaged in the production of sugar in Cuba for the last thirty years, after a careful examination, estimates the value of property in the island, owned by Americans, at $35,000,000. So says a correspondent of the Washington Union.

☞ There are twenty-three blast furnaces in Sciota and Lawrence counties, Ohio, which will make this year, 37,450 tons of pig, which, at thirty dollars per ton, the current market price, amounts to $1,123,500. Each furnace employs, on an average, 100 hands.

☞ An owl was lately killed in Washington county, Pa., which measured four feet four or five inches, from tip to tip of the wings.

☞ Dr. Pusey has published his late sermon at the Oxford University, under the title "Entire Absolution of the Penitent."

☞ It is stated by the Union Missionary, that Cingue, the leader of the Amistad captives, has emigrated to Jamaica.

☞ Mr. Colburn is about to publish three more volumes of memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope.

Items of News.

☞ Died, in Kirkland, Oneida county, N. Y., on the 26th ultimo, Deborah Raymond, aged one hundred and two years and five months. For more than eighty years she was a worthy member of the Christian Church, having lived at different periods at Norfolk, Conn., and Clinton, N. Y.

☞ The Zanesville (O.) Courier announces the death of Mrs. Sarah Cooper, of that place, aged eighty-six years. She had, in early life, been an inmate and domestic in the house of General Washington.

☞ The New York and Erie Railroad Bill was lost in the Assembly of that State, on Wednesday week, for want of a vote of two-thirds in its favor. A reconsideration of this vote will not succeed.

☞ A party of traders from Fort Laramie, near the pass in the Rocky Mountains, report a mild winter and good roads. The Indians are more peaceably disposed than they were last fall.

☞ Wm. Flemming, aged 55, was recently found dead in a field near Fishkill, N. Y. He died from the rupture of a blood vessel.

☞ Judge Conrad's play of Aylmere has been produced at Manchester, by Mr. Forrest, and with signal success. It was represented night after night for some time, and to excellent houses.

☞ The Rev. George Kearn has been arrested and imprisoned, in Losewell county, Kentucky, for harboring and assisting runaway slaves to escape from their masters.

☞ Governor Dorr's health is again declining; for the last two months he has been getting more feeble, and is now not able to leave his home except in a carriage.

☞ Fifty-four pieces of cannon, weighing an average weight of 9,500 pounds each, have been received at the U. S. garrison at Baton Rouge.

☞ A woman, who has left two orphan children, killed herself on Friday week, near Albany, while partially intoxicated.

☞ Demerara papers to 1st ult., state the 24th March was the first rainy day they had had for months.

☞ Mrs. Wood, the vocalist, was recently announced to appear at a concert in Liverpool.

☞ The fare between Boston and New York by way of the Norwich route, is only $2.

☞ From 90,000 to 100,000 tons of ice are annually cut from Rockland Lake.

☞ Parsons, once an actor of much fame, is now preaching the Gospel.

The Markets.

SALES OF STOCKS.

121 shares Girard Bank,	10½
109 do. Reading R. R. 5d,	35½
10 do. United States Bank,	4½
$1000 Reading R. R. Bonds, 6's, 1847,	94
$10,000 State 5's, cash,	67⅛
$400 City 5's, 1863,	100
$300 City 5's, 1855,	101
$1400 U. States Bank Notes,	77
$500 City 5's, 1870,	101

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Office of the Saturday Evening Post.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 30.

FLOUR & MEAL—Since the receipt of the foreign news on Tuesday week, the flour market has been dull and much depressed, and prices have given way 18 to 25c per bbl. Sales up to Saturday of 2500 bbls; Brandywine at $5,12½, and Penna. at $4,75 per bbl for standard brands for export. Since a small sale at $4,75, and 2400 bbls at $4,62½, at which price the market closes dull.—Sales for city use at $4,69 to 5 for common and choice brands. Rye flour has declined 12½c. Sales at $3,50. Corn Meal—Sales of 2600 bbls at $3,12½, and Brandywine at $3,31. The market closes inactive.

GRAIN—All kinds have declined in prices; wheat about 6c per bushel. There is no export demand. Sales of some prime white at $1,15, and good and prime red at $1,09a1,12 per bushel, for making starch. At the close of the week, Monday and Tuesday at $1,02a1,03 for fair and good Pa. red for grinding, and a lot at $1,08 for making starch. Rye—A sale at 75c; southern we quote at 70. Corn—Receipts moderate, but prices have declined 2c per bushel. Sales of 1700 bushels round yellow at 67; 1000 flat at 65a64, 7000 southern flat at 64 to 61, and white at 61½a61c. Oats are dull. Sales at 43, 42a40 cents.

PROVISIONS—Prices are hardly supported for pork; sales of 250a300 bbls, mess at $11,25a11,50 per barrel, cash and time; prime $9,50. Bacon—Sales of hams at 6a6½; sides 5¼ and shoulders 4½c per lb, city smoked. A sale of 12,000 lbs country at 5¼, 4¼ and 3½c assorted. Lard—Sales of 200 bbls and 500 kegs—bbls at 6½a7 and kegs 7½cts per lb. Butter is dull—We quote kegs at 9a10½c and city packed 11a11½c. Cheese—Sales at 8 to 9c.

ASHES—No sales of western pots reported.

BARK—Demand more active. Sales of 2:6 hhds quercitron 1st No. 1 at $24, and No. 2 at $22 per ton.

BEESWAX—Sales of yellow at 29c per lb.

CANDLES—Sperm 27; mould tallow 9¼, and dipt 8¼ cts per lb. Demand limited.

COAL—Market buoyant and prices very firm—Lehigh lump $4, and broken $4,12½ per ton; Schuylkill white ash lump $3,75, and prepared $3,87½; red ash prepared $4 per ton, all cash. The Delaware Canal is now navigable, and supplies are arriving.

COFFEE—Prices have not varied, and the stock in first hands is again nearly exhausted. Sales of 1000 bags St. Domingo, on landing, at 6½a6¾c for common to good quality, 2500 bags Rio at 7¼a7½, and 150 Java at 9½a10½c per lb, all on time. Arrived 4656 bags, 102 bbls.

COPPER—Sales of sheathing at 23c per lb, 6 mos.

COTTON—Buyers hold off for some decline, which holders generally will not accede to, the transactions have consequently been limited. The week's sales amount to 590 bales at 7¼ to 9½c for Upland, and New Orleans and Florida at 8a9½, and some fine at 10½c per lb, cash and time.

DRUGS & DYES—A sale of 43 tons Saint Domingo logwood at $16 per ton; 10 casks madder at 13½a14—2500 lbs bichromate of potash 19; 10 casks argols 9 cts; 3000 lbs cutch and 3000 pounds sugar of lead on private terms. Opium has further declined.

FEATHERS—Sales of 9000 lbs western at 28½a30c per pound.

FISH—Mackerel continue in limited request. Prices range No. 1 from $8,50a11; No. 2 $5,62½a8,50, and No. 3 $3,25a5,50 per bbl. From store, small sales at our highest rates. Codfish $2,75a3 per 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The market exhibits no material change in Sicily fruit. Sales of 1000 boxes oranges at $2a2,25 in poor and fair order; 800 boxes lemons at $2,50a2,62½—4000 drums Smyrna figs, in poor to prime order, at 2½ to 10c per lb; 100 casks currants at 12c per pound; bunch raisins $2,25 per box.

HEMP—Sales of 45 bales hackled at $120 per ton. No recent sales of foreign hemp.

HIDES—No further sales have transpired. The canals being open there is an increased demand. Arrived from Pernambuco 2200 hides.

HOPS—Small sales at 23c per lb.

HONEY—A sale of 50 tcs Cuba at a price not public.

INDIGO—A sale of 6 chests Bengal at 94c to $1,15, and 3 Madras at 78c per lb, all on time.

IRON—Demand increasing and prices steady. Sales of 2a300 tons charcoal pig at $32, and anthracite $28a29 per ton. 1000 tons charcoal for future delivery, on terms not public. Scotch pig at $40 in lots, all on time. In blooms and bar iron no sales of any extent.

LEAD continues in limited request. A sale of 300 pigs at 3½c, cash.

LUMBER—Sales of hemlock at $7 to 7,50; white pine boards at $12 to 19, and yellow pine sap at $13a16 per M feet.

MOLASSES—The market is dull and prices are hardly sustained. Sales of 200 hhds Porto Rico old at 28a27 cts. A cargo of rather poor Trinidad at about 21, 150 bbls New Orleans at 30c, all 4a6 mos. Imported this week 765 hhds, 136 tcs, 239 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Market heavy and prices have declined. Sales of 2a300 bbls tar at $1,87½a2. Pitch at $1,25, and 400 bbls N County rosin at 63 cents per bbl. Spirits of Turpentine—Sales at 56 to 58c.

OILS—Prices are steady with limited sales. By auction 4000 gallons crude sperm were taken at 88c, cash. Whale is scarce; sales from store at 40c. Linseed oil is dull at 60a62c in hhds and bbls. Lard oils inactive.

PLASTER—A cargo was sold at $2,56 per ton.

RICE—Sales in parcels at 4½a4½c per lb.

SALT—An import of 2400 sacks Liverpool fine was taken at $1,43 per sack.

SEEDS—The market continues quiet. Sales of cloverseed at $4a4,50 for only fair to prime. Flaxseed is steady at $1 21a1,25 per bushel.

SPICES—Sales of pepper at 10½a10¾c per lb.

SPIRITS—In brandy and gin the transactions have been on a limited scale at steady rates. Rum—Sales of N E at 28c in bbls. Whiskey—Sales in hhds at 21½a21 and in bbls at 22a21½c, closing at the latter rates.

SUGAR—There is no essential change in the sugar market, either in price or demand. Sales of 690 hhds New Orleans at 5½a7¾, and inferior at 5 cents; 170 hhds Porto Rico at 7½a5¼; 550 boxes Cuba and Havana, Cuba on terms not public; and Havana at 7¾a8¼ for brown and 9½c for white; 200 bags white Brazil at 9c per lb, all on time. Imported this week 923 hhds, 24 tcs, 392 bbls, 169 boxes, 1650 bags.

TALLOW—Country 6¾a7 and city 7¼a7½c per lb.

TEAS—The tea market exhibits no new features.—Prices are steady with moderate sales.

TOBACCO—Prices are steady; sales of 90 hhds Kentucky leaf at 3a5¼ and some fine segar leaf at 10cts per lb. Part of the sales were for export.

WINES—Sales only in small parcels at steady rates.

WOOL—The shearing season is now near at hand, and the old clip is nearly exhausted. Sales only in small parcels at steady rates. It is expected that prices will open below those of last year, as the quantity of wool now grown in the United States exceeds the demand for home use. Most of the shipments made to Europe have not paid remunerating prices.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool by the next packet the rates are: flour 2s 6d per bbl; bark 35s per ton; grain 9a10d per bushel.

COAL FREIGHTS—There is a good supply of vessels and prices are steady, viz: to Boston $1,50a1,56—New Bedford $1,25a1,31—Providence and Fall River $1,25—New York $1—and Baltimore 75c per ton.

INLAND FREIGHTS—There is a large amount of merchandise going west at former rates.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Philadelphia.—Offered, 1500 head beef cattle, principally from Ohio, including 860 taken to New York; 270 cows and calves; 650 swine, and 1850 at sep and lambs. Prices—Beeves dull at $5a6¼ the 100 lbs; about 70 left unsold. Cows and calves steady at $12a30. Swine sell at $4½a5¼ the 100 lbs. Sheep and Lambs—We quote within the range of $1½a4 each, as in quality. Hay about steady; good timothy brings 110a125c the cwt, and straw $6a7 the 100 bundles.

Baltimore, April 24.—Beef Cattle—There were 380 head offered, 243 of which were sold to city butchers at prices ranging from $2.75 to 3,75 per 100 lbs on the hoof, equal to $5,50a5 75 nett, according to quality, averaging about $3,37½. Those left over yet remain unsold. The quality of the stock was fair. Hogs—There is quite a large supply in the market, at $4,12½a4,37½ per 100 lbs, and dull.

Richmond, April 23.—For cattle from the scales, gross weight, $2,50a3,30; nett $5a6,00, according to quality. Mutton—$2a4, according to quality.

THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST may be obtained, weekly, at REDDING & CO'S Periodical Depot, No. 1, STATE STREET, BOSTON. W. H. GRAHAM, Tribune Office, NEW YORK. Of MILTON BOULEMET, MOBILE, ALABAMA.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, &c.—It should be remembered that a cough is always an evidence that some impurity is lodged in the lungs, which, if not speedily removed, will so irritate those delicate organs as to produce inflammation of the lungs, a disease which we all know is the high road to consumption.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a safe, easy and certain cure for colds and coughs, because they carry off by the stomach and bowels, those morbid humors which, if deposited upon the lungs, are the cause of the above dangerous complaints. A single twenty-five cent box of said Indian Vegetable Pills is generally sufficient to make a perfect cure of the most obstinate cold; and at the same time the digestion is improved, and the blood so completely purified that new life and vigor are given to the whole frame.

CAUTION.—It should be remembered that Mr. Samuel Reed, of Baltimore, Mr. John Diehron, of Easton, Pa., and Messrs. Browning and Brothers, of Philadelphia, are not agents of ours, and as they purchase no Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills at our office, *we cannot guarantee any medicine they may have for sale.*

The only security against imposition, is to purchase from no person unless he can show a certificate of Agency, or at the OFFICE and General Depot, No. 169 Race street, Philada. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Offices, for the sale of the medicine, wholesale and retail, No. 288 Greenwich street, New York, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston, and principal Office and General Depot, No. 169 RACE STREET, Philadelphia.

OUR MAIL RECEIPTS.

Receipts for the Saturday Evening Post from the 21st to the 27th April.

April 21, received from			
McEver Forman	$2 00	S. Baker	2 00
G. Surges	2 00	G. B. Allen	20 00
C. Todd	2 00	P. G. Pratley	15 00
S. Hoffer	2 00	L. G. Barrow	5 00
J. R. Wilkins	2 00	M. R. Broome	4 00
H. Smart	2 00	G. L. Byrne	2 00
M. M. Robinson	2 00	M. J. Sykes	2 00
T. B. Megrew	2 00	P. W. Bland	2 00
D. P. Truess	13 25	K. P. Whitlow	6 00
G. A. Cobham	3 00	M. S. Jerman	2 00
Miss M. A. Irvine	2 00	B. B. Potts	2 00
H. Maston	2 00	N. S. Nixon	2 00
J. S. Baron	2 00	A. B. Dunning	3 00
April 22.			
F. Mahone	7 00	D. Todd	1 00
M. Tackaberry	10 00	S. Vameter	2 00
J. L. Wilson	7 00	A. Dehaven	2 00
M. G. Sage	2 50	W. B. Baker	15 00
J. Banches	2 00	N. P. Smith	4 00
J. B. Wilson	10 00	A. C. Carter	2 00
Miss C. Kinzer	2 00	B. W. Giles	6 00
J. Davis	2 00	N. R. Coates	4 00
A. Shaver	2 00	M. A. Martin	2 00
A. Barksdale	2 00	Miss L. A. Lewis	2 00
Mrs. M. W. Nesbitt	2 00	Col N. B. Garner	5 00
J. F. Masters	3 00	L. O. Harron	2 00
Job Truitt	2 00	O. J. Fling	2 00
April 23.			
J. & J. Lenow	3 75	G. T. Minor	10 00
C. S. Rowley	2 00	L. S. Hannah	2 00
D. Smith	2 00	C. B. Carlton	2 00
A. J. Brown	10 00	M. S. Cofer	2 00
W. Ward	2 00	B. R. Pratt	15 00
L. Bayha	2 00	N. W. Jones	2 00
J. H. Sherwood	5 00	B. P. Owen	2 00
C. & W. Richards	3 00	N. T. Wilson	2 00
S. H. Shreve	13 75	L. A. Pletter	2 00
T. Carson	1 25	W. B. Moss	2 00
H. King	2 00	G. W. Donnell	2 00
G. King	2 00	S. B. Darst	2 00
N. S. Bleaner	2 00	N. O. Wise	2 00
L. L. Vose	2 00		
April 24.			
W. J. Cochran	3 00	P. D. Dick	3 00
J. Sargent	2 00	M. G. Horton	2 00
J. W. Elsom	2 00	S. A. Almond	2 00
R. Caldwell	5 00	S. K. Cutter	2 00
H. Fuller	1 25	W. C. Sheppard	2 00
M. B. Slade	5 00	S. B. Hayes	15 00
Mrs Gray	2 00	S. C. Chambers	2 00
H. P. Eno	1 00	M. S. King	2 00
M. A. Siddons	46 00	L. G. Burns	2 00
V. Smith	2 00	N. T. Pelton	2 00
J. Noble	4 00	C. G. Green	2 00
B. L. Bigger	2 00	R. W. Small	5 00
N. G. Sale	2 00	S. T. Turner	2 00
S. P. Quin	2 00		
April 25.			
J. Baylise	4 00	W. Blaney	1 25
A. Wilkinson	2 00	M. B. Porter	2 00
J. Gwyn, Jr.	5 00	G. B. Jacobs	2 00
T. Lenoir	3 00	W. C. Walls	2 00
J. Hall	4 00	R. W. Walter	2 00
J. Warrington	6 00	R. & S. Parks	3 00
J. Patterson	2 00	Gen. T. S. Rogers	5 00
B. S. Tarber	11 00	L. S. Given	2 00
J. Moer	2 00	B. D. Bonner	2 00
J. E. Miles	2 00	M. G. Ashton	2 00
G. Nesbitt	2 00	D. S. Pearce	2 00
G. W. Green	2 50	J. W. Johnson	2 00
W. Burns	5 00	C. G. Weaver	2 00
April 27.			
A. B. Hibbs	2 10	J. H. Sober	2 00
F. D. Parmele	2 00	P. L. Johnson	1 00
F. H. E. King	2 00	W. A. Barton	2 00
H. Scott	8 00	S. L. Mullen	2 00
H. A. Sutherland	7 00	B. W. Linton	2 00
W. H. H. Glass	11 00	L. B. Winter	2 60
R. L. Nance	10 00	N. O. Pilcher	2 00
Mary Everett	2 00	W. A. Ganther	15 00
W. T. Shannon	10 00	S. W. Boone	2 00
W. M. Richardson	2 00	B. L. Carnet	2 00
J. A. Wood	3 00	A. C. Jollian	2 00
S. Chapman	5 00	W. R. Pearson	2 00
Mrs. E. A. Sorsby	2 00	S. J. Ely	2 00

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY R. JOHNSTON & CO., BROKERS. *No. 13 South Third Street. Philadelphia, May* 2, 1846.

PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia banks	par
U. S. Bank notes	23 dis
Girard do.	par
Chambersburg	1 dis
York	1 dis
Berks county	— dis
Gettysburg	1a1½ dis
Carlisle	1 dis
Lewistown	1½ dis
Brownsville	1½ dis
Pittsburg	1 dis
Waynesburg	1½ dis
Washington	1½ dis
Erie	1½ dis
Susquehanna county	1½ dis
Lebanon	1 dis
Lehigh county bank	1½ dis
Towanda	—
Honesdale	1½ dis
Harrisburg	1 dis
West branch	1½ dis
Wyoming	1½ dis
Middletown	1 dis
Northampton	—
Pottsville	par
Relief notes	1½ dis
NEW JERSEY.	
Trenton, Mt Holly, Bridgeton, Salem, Camden, Medford	par
Plainfield	1 dis
Newark, Newtown, Patterson, Morristown, New Brunswick, Middletown Point, Orange, Belvidere, Elizabethtown, Dover, Kawway, P'th Amboy	½ dis
N. Hope, Del Bridge	½ dis
Yard. Del. Bridge co.	10 dis
DELAWARE.	
All solvent banks	par
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore banks	½ dis
Mineral bank	1 dis
Salisbury	2½ dis
Frederick county	1 dis
Cumberland	1½ dis
Washington county	1 dis
Hagerstown	1 dis
Far and Millers bk.	—
DIST'T OF COLUMBIA.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
NEW YORK.	
City banks	½ dis
Com. Bank, N. Y.	2 dis
Bank of Lyons,	2 dis
Tonawanda	50 dis
Clinton county	2 dis
Com. Bk. Buffalo	2 dis
Com. Bk. Oswego	2 dis
Oswego Bank	30 dis
Millers', Clyde	15 dis
Country banks	½ dis
MAINE.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
All solvent banks	½ dis

VERMONT.	
Bank of St. Albans	1½ dis
All solvent banks	½ dis
CONNECTICUT.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
RHODE ISLAND.	
Pascoag Bank	10 dis
All solvent banks	½ dis
CANADA.	
Montreal	4 dis
VIRGINIA.	
Bk. of Va. & branches	2 dis
Far. Bk. and branch's	do dis
Valley Bk. & branch	do dis
Ex. Bk. & branches	do dis
Wheeling	do dis
NORTH CAROLINA.	
All solvent banks	2½ dis
Small notes	3 dis
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
So. West. R. R.	2 dis
All solvent banks	2 dis
Small notes	2 dis
GEORGIA.	
Bank of St. Mary's	2 dis
Central Bank of Mill.	2 dis
Georgia R. R. Co.	2 dis
Ruckersville Bkg. Co.	2 dis
All solvent banks	2 dis
Small notes	2 dis
ALABAMA.	
Bank of Mobile	2½ dis
Country Banks	3a4 dis
MISSISSIPPI.	
All banks	unc
LOUISIANA.	
All solvent banks	2½ dis
FLORIDA.	
So. Life & Trust Co.	—
OHIO.	
Com. Bk. of Sciota	15 dis
All solvent banks	3 dis
Small Notes	3½ dis
KENTUCKY.	
Notes	3 dis
Small notes	3 dis
INDIANA.	
State Bank	3 dis
ILLINOIS.	
Bank of Illinois	75 dis
State Bank	70 dis
Bank of Cairo	—
MISSOURI.	
All solvent banks	3 dis
TENNESSEE.	
All solvent banks	3½ dis
MICHIGAN.	
Bank of St. Clair	70 dis
Farmers' and Mech's	70 dis
ARKANSAS.	
All banks	60 dis
WISCONSIN.	
Mineral Point	—
Bank of Milwaukie	—
IOWA.	
Miners' Bank	—

TWISS ON THE OREGON QUESTON.

THE OREGON TERRITORY—Its History and Discovery, including an account of the Convention of the Escurial; also, the Treaties and Negotiations between the United States and Great Britain—held at various times for the Settlement of a boundary line—and an Examination of the whole question in respect to Facts and the Law of Nations. By Travers Twiss, D. C. L., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford. 1 vol. 12mo.

This book is written in a dignified and impartial style and cannot fail to command the attention of all interested in the settlement of this important national question.

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History of Oregon and California—Accompanied with a Geographical view and Map. By Robert Greenhow. 1 vol. 8vo—$2,50.

Capt. Fremont's Narrative of the Exploring Expedition; paper 25 cts; cloth or sheep 62½ cts.

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Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled, eighteen carat cases,	$45 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,	23 00
Silver Lever Watches, seven jewels,	18 00
Superior Quartier Watches,	10 00
Gold Pencils,	2 00
Fine Silver Spectacles,	1 75

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $3. Watch Glasses, plain, 12½ cents, patent, 18½, lunet 25, other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. feb 28 10m O. CONRAD.

ALMANAC.

May, 1846.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
2 SATURDAY,	5 7	6 53	7 1	
3 SUNDAY,	5 6	6 54	8 2	D. H. M.
4 MONDAY,	5 4	6 56	9 7	
5 TUESDAY,	5 3	6 57	10 17	
6 WEDNESDAY,	5 2	6 58	11 17	First 3 6 12
7 THURSDAY,	5 1	6 59	morn	Full 11 1 5
8 FRIDAY,	5 0	7 0	12 9	Last 17 8 26
9 SATURDAY,	4 59	7 1	7 1	New 24 11 43

Married,

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Thomas H. Quinan, Rector of the Evangelist Church, ASHER A. SOUTHWORTH, of Chester county, to MEHETABLE P. T. CLARKE, of this city.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Thomas Brainard, J. S. CRONISE, M. D. of Frederick, Maryland, to MARIANNA, daughter of Capt. Wm. Fleming.

At Germantown, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. J. Rodney, JOHN D. LOGAN, M. D. to SUSAN, daughter of John Wister, Esq.

On the 22d ult. by the Rev. Charles Brown, Mr. JOHN CRACKAN, to Mrs. MARGARET ANDERSON.

On the 10th of Feb. last, by the Rev. Robert Adair, Mr. HENRY E. SMITH, to SARAH M. PORTERFIELD, all of Moyamensing.

On the 27th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kempton, JOS. H. BRADSHAW, to Miss ELIZA THOMPSON, all of this city.

On the 1st of January last, by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. PETER M. BENTON, to Miss LOUISA NORMA, all of Southwark.

On the 23d ult. at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, PRESLEY B. FORSYTH, to CECILIA DAWSON, all of this city.

At Phœnixville, on the 27th ult. by Samuel Dellicker, Esq., Mr. WM. LACEY, of Reading, to ELIZABETH DUNBARR, of Phœnixville.

On the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. George Chandler, Mr. DANIEL STINGER, to Miss ELIZABETH FICK.

By the same, on the 23d ult. Mr. GEO. P. SMITH, to ANN E. MOORE.

By the same, on the 26th ult. Mr. JAMES MOYER, to Miss ALMIRA ABEL.

In Washington, D. C. on the 22d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Stringfellow, JOSEPH W. ARNOLD, Esq. of Norwich, Connecticut, to ELIZA W. only daughter of the late Jos. S. Berrett, Esq. of Maryland.

On the 19th ult. by the Rev. Loughridge, Mr. JOSEPH McMAKIN, to Miss MARTHA A. FOX, all of this city.

At New York, on the 23d ult. by the Rev. Dr. Bangs, Mr. WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, formerly of Philadelphia, to LAURA S. daughter of Elisha Higgins, of the city of New York.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. George Lacey, the Rev. JAMES S. PRIMROSE, to Miss ANN PIERCE, all of this city.

On the 23d ult. at the Lombard Street Central Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. S. H. Gloucester, Mr. GUY M. BURTON, to Miss ELIZA EDWARDS, both of this city.

Died,

On the 29th ult. Miss CECILIA P. SHEE.

On the 26th ultimo, CHARLOTTE HARPER, daughter of Hugh A. and Elizabeth Poe, aged 14 months.

On the 27th ult. MARY, daughter of Wm. and Hannah Badger, aged 1 year and 20 days.

On the 26th ult. Mrs. ELIZA, wife of John Langobartle, in the 22d year of her age.

On the 26th ult. Miss CATHARINE IVENS, in the 22d year of her age.

On the 26th ult. THOMAS A. NOLEN.

On the 27th ult. ANN M. PIDGEON, only daughter of Charles and Mary A. Cugar, aged 16 months.

On the 25th ult. Mrs. ISABELLA BROWN, in the 81th year of her age.

On the 25th ult. Mrs. MIRIAM B. PETERSON.

On the 25th ult. Mrs. CAROLINE, wife of J. P. Fearis, in the 21st year of her age.

On the 24th ult. SARAH ELLEN, daughter of Wm. and Ellen Watson, in the 4th year of her age.

On the 26th ult. ANNA CLARISSA, wife of Jas A. Scott, in the 19th year of her age.

On the 26th ult. Mrs. ISABELLA BEATTY, in the 34th year of her age.

On the 24th ult. Mrs. MARY ANN MURRAY, aged 36 years.

On the 24th ult. JAMES YOUNG, aged 68 years.

On the 24th ult. PATRICK FEGAN, in the 57th year of his age.

On the 24th ultimo, Mr. ISAAC ATTMORE, Sr. aged 72 years.

On the 23d ult. Mrs. RHODA SPERING, in the 30th year of her age.

On the 24th ult. Mrs. MARY GILLAM, aged 21 years.

On the 24th ultimo, Mrs. ELIZABETH YOUNG, aged 63.

On the 23d ult. GEO. LEE, youngest son of Jos. and Margaret Fraser, in the 10th year of his age.

On the 22d ult. Mr. GEO. H. DANENHOWER, in the 39th year of his age.

On the 22d ult. MARY VIRGINIA, daughter of John J. N. and Susannah W. Douglass, aged 6 years.

On the 21st ult. Mrs. SARAH BOWEN, aged 38 years.

HEALTH OFFICE, APRIL 25, 1846.

INTERMENTS

In the city of Philadelphia, Southwark, Northern Liberties, Moyamensing, Penn Township and Kensington, From the 18th to the 25th April.

DISEASES.	Adults.	Children.	DISEASES.	Adults.	Children.
Abscess of Brain,	0	1	Brought over,	41	31
—Hip Joint,	1	0	—Remittent,	1	1
—Psoas,	1	0	—Scarlet,	0	4
Apoplexy,	2	0	—Typhus,	1	0
Casualty,	1	0	—Typhoid,	0	3
Croup,	1	7	Hæmorrhage,	1	0
Congestion of the Lungs,	1	0	Inflammation of the Brain,	0	3
Consumption of the Lungs,	18	2	—Bronchi,	0	2
Convulsions,	0	5	—Lungs,	2	4
Cyanosis,	0	1	—Stomach and Bowels,	2	1
Diarrhœa,	1	0	—Liver,	1	0
Dropsy,	3	0	—Pleura,	1	0
—Head,	0	7	Intemperance,	1	0
—Breast,	4	0	Marasmus,	1	3
Disease of Brain,	1	0	—Mesenteric Hernia,	1	0
—Heart,	1	3	Old Age,	3	0
—Lungs,	1	0	Palsy,	3	0
—Hip Joint,	0	1	Scirrhus of Pancreas,	1	0
—Stomach and Bowels,	1	0	—Pylorus,	1	0
Drowned,	1	2	Small Pox,	1	7
Debility,	0	2	Still Born	0	6
Enlargement of the Heart,	1	0	Strangulation,	1	0
Emphysema of Lungs,	1	0	Teething,	0	1
Fever, Puerperal,	1	0	Tetanus,	1	0
			Unknown,	2	2
Carried over,	41	31	Total, 133—	66	67

Of the above there were 7 from the almshouse, 1 from the country, and 19 people of color, which are included in the total amount.

By order of the Board of Health,
SAMUEL F. MARKS, Clerk.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
April 19,	60	67	74
20,	53	61	72
21,	59	75	87
22,	63	64	70
23,	55	67	69
24,	60	74	81
25,	54	54	54

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, viz:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules, on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life. Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

THE VALUE OF THIS PREPARATION IS now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is not local in its operation, but general, extending through the whole system. It neutralizes the poisonous elements in the blood and restores a healthy tone to the organs which generate that fluid. It is put up in a highly concentrated form for convenience and portability, and when diluted according to the directions, each bottle will make six times the quantity, equal to one quart, and is then superior in medicinal value to the various preparations bearing the name. The proprietors are almost daily receiving testimonials of the most respectable character, testifying to its great value as an active and curative medicine.

The following letter, recently received by the proprietors of this invaluable medicine, will be read with interest by all similarly afflicted:

NEW YORK, April 22, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Gentlemen: Feeling it a duty due to you and to the community at large, I send you the certificate of the all healing virtues of your Sarsaparilla, that others who are now suffering may have their confidence established and use your medicine without delay.

I was troubled with a severe ulcer on my ankle, which extended half way up to the knee, discharging very offensive matter, itching, burning, and depriving me often of my rest at night, and very painful to bear.

I was recommended to use your Sarsaparilla by Mr. James McConnell, who had been cured by it, and after using five bottles I was completely cured.

I have delayed sending you this certificate for one year since the cure was effected, in order to ascertain with certainty whether it was a permanent cure, and it now gives me the greatest pleasure to add that I have neither seen nor felt the slightest re-appearance of it, and that I am entirely well. Yours very truly,

SARAH M'INTYRE, 240 Delancy street, N. Y.

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Sold also by S. F. Thomson, Philadelphia, Duval & Purrell, Richmond, Va.; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C.; Moseby & Tucker, Mobile, Ala.; Sickles & Co., New Orleans, La.; W. H. Fox, Natchez, Miss.; J. B. Wilder & Co., Louisville, Ky.; G. F. Thomas, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. & J. Adams, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Wilcox, Pittsburg, Penna., and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5. my 2 3m

TAILORS, READ!—The greatest improvement in cutting garments has been made by the subscriber. So accurately does it establish the bottom and for part of scy hip, and upper point of side seam, that, with the correct measures, correctly applied, it is impossible to make a misfit. It will be remembered that the above mentioned points have never been correctly established by any system, but until the present improvement have been altogether the effect of chance, or in other words were as liable to wrong as right. The subscriber, who is a *Tailor* by profession, and has been a publisher of fashions for many years, flatters himself that his improvement will meet with the general approbation of the trade. For the system with full explanations for cutting and making all kinds of garments $5 per year, and as a competent for prompt payment an uncolored plate will accompany it, and with the colored plate $8 per year in advance, and so long as accounts are kept paid in advance there will be a reduction of $1, making $7 for the system and colored plate. $2 for single copy of plate with pattern sheet and illustrations. Address, post paid,

F. MAHAN,
1t* No. 211 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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NEW PROSPECTUS, 1846.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

FORMERLY THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST.

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Owing to the large size of the paper, we are enabled to publish, weekly, as much matter as is contained in any one number of the monthly magazines: so that, for less money, the subscriber yearly obtains four times as much reading. Besides this, numerous illustrations, engraved by competent artists, will, hereafter, frequently grace our columns, rendering "The Post," in all respects equal, and in many respects superior to the best magazine!

ORIGINAL TALES.

Every week, one or more original tales of the first *American* writers, grace the columns of this paper. We eschew the common practice of copying stories from foreign magazines, except in rare instances: pictures of American life, and the romance of American history, told by competent American writers, are what the readers of this country require. Our aim, however, shall not be confined to this point alone. To make the Post as useful as well as a pleasant companion, it will have a thorough

NEWS DEPARTMENT,

which shall contain the latest intelligence, comprising a Washington Letter, News from New York, General News, Foreign News, Monthly Letters from England, &c. &c. Together with all Important Public Documents in full; and occasional Reports of Important Congressional Debates. Also Reports of such of the Public Lectures, for which Philadelphia is famous, as may interest our readers. Everything, in short, suited for a Family Paper will be found in the Post.

AGRICULTURAL.

As many farmers do not take an Agricultural Paper, it shall hereafter be a part of our plan to give full and late intelligence on Agricultural Matters:—viz., New Discoveries, New Manures, Remarks on Soils, &c., &c. This department will be very complete. Full and accurate *Reports of the Markets* will also be found in every number.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The great size of our sheet enables us, not only to be a Family Paper, but to devote some space especially, each week, to the Ladies' Department, in which all matters interesting to the sex will be noticed, including The Fashions, New Receipts, &c., &c.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

A department, under this head, will be devoted to Enigmas, Charades, Rebuses, Puzzles, Arithmetical Questions, and other like matters, interesting to adults as well as to the young.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

A series of Letters from J. BAYARD TAYLOR, the printer poet, now on a pedestrian tour through Europe, are being published in the "Post." These letters have attracted great attention, and are said to be the best since the celebrated letters of Brooks.

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A good laugh is better than a pound of medicine; and the "POST" will give *original* humorous sketches, a weekly melange of fun, choice scraps of humor, witticisms, &c., &c. Our dish will always be a merry one, let the world wag as it may! In a word, we shall still remain

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Address, SAM'L. D. PATTERSON & CO., No. 98 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

CITIZENS OF NEW JERSEY.—It becomes my painful duty to inform you that in consequence of the great and increasing demand for WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, which has been the result of their extraordinary goodness, a host of unprincipled persons have entered into a most wicked conspiracy to defraud the public, and at the same time to destroy the fame of the above wonderful medicine, by selling to the unsuspecting a spurious article for the genuine.

The method by which the counterfeiter is enabled to accomplish his purpose is to sell, at greatly reduced prices, his vile trash to such druggists as can be prevailed upon to purchase. These again sell the spurious article to *their* customers in the country, and thus it often happens that respectable druggists become participators, though perhaps innocently, in the horrid crime of counterfeiting.

As a case in point, it is only necessary to state, that a short time since, one of our travellers, in passing through New Jersey, found in the hands of many of the country merchants, large quantities of medicine, purporting to be Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, which, according to testimony in my possession, were purchased from Messrs. Browning & Brothers, of Philadelphia.

Now these Pills, I beg leave to assure the public, were not manufactured at our establishment, and that my name has been affixed to them without the slightest authority whatever from me. This explanation is due to those who are in the habit of using Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, in order to account for the want of efficacy, and other consequences which may follow the use of a counterfeit article.

Messrs. Browning & Brothers may have purchased and sold a spurious article, without knowing positively that it was a counterfeit. But it should be remembered that those who use Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills do so in the full belief that they are manufactured by me, and consequently hold me responsible for the effects of such medicine. Now I ask is it just that the public should be deceived, or that I should be held accountable for the effects of pills which not only are not mine, but were manufactured and sold to druggists by irresponsible and notorious counterfeiters.

The public, who always judge rightly, will see the necessity of exercising the greatest caution in purchasing Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. They will understand that it is important not only to examine the boxes with the greatest care, but to question those who offer them for sale, with the most searching minuteness; and if it should appear that the Pills were not received from our office, that they should be shunned as entirely unworthy of confidence.

Although as a general rule druggists cannot be depended on as having the genuine Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, yet I am happy to state there are some highly honorable exceptions. Among those who stand foremost in integrity and honor, it gives me pleasure to name Dr. N. B. Leidy, corner of Second and Vine streets, Messrs. Ritter, Cotterell & Ritter, corner of Third and Branch streets, Philadelphia; and doubtless many others with whom I have not the pleasure of an acquaintance, from whom the genuine Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills can always with certainty be obtained. Dr. T. W. Dyott & Son also purchase their Pills at our office, and can therefore be depended on as having the genuine article for sale.

We wish it distinctly understood, however, that Messrs. Browning & Brothers, of Philadelphia, are not agents of ours, and have no authority whatever from us for selling Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; and as said Messrs. B. & B. do not purchase their Pills at our office that I cannot guaranty as genuine any they may sell.

The only certainty of getting genuine Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, is to purchase from regularly advertised agents, or at the offices, No. 169 Race st., Phila.; No. 288 Greenwich street, New York; and No. 198 Tremont st., Boston. (ap 25-3m) W. W.

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Selected Poetry.

FROM GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, FOR MAY.

SUDDEN DEATH.

BY MRS. AMELIA B. WELBY.

How still she lies upon her pillow sinking,
With her white folded hands upon her breast!
The rosy morn disturbs not her sweet thinking—
And fails the lark to rouse her from her rest.
She sleeps as if her soul exhaled in sighs—
As if her lover's kisses closed her eyes!

How still she lies! But list—through her hushed chamber
A sudden sound of childish glee hath spread;
While little forms with laughing voices clamber
O'er her soft bosom, and about her bed.
They toss their golden locks before her eyes,
Crying, in sportive tones—"Rise, sister, rise!

"Oh, rise! We've been away among the flowers,
And had such gambols with the bird and bee;
The young things thought to give us chase for hours,
But were not lighter on the wing than we.
And see! we stole the buds and flowers in play—
Oh rise, sweet sister—rise and come away!"

Alas, ye glad young creatures! o'er that fair
And polished cheek your kisses fall in vain.
No sister's voice can wake the stillness there,
Nor bring the red-rose to that cheek again!
Nor wake those smiles—nor bow that lovely head
To meet your soft embraces—she is dead!

Away! bear back your buds and blossoms fair—
Break not the stillness of that awful room!
Your cheerful tones awake no echo there—
Would that your glee could gladden up its gloom.
But 'tis in vain—Death shadows o'er the spot—
Bear back your buds and flowers—she needs them not!

But for the spell that now her fair form cumbers,
Soon had she flown your fairy form to meet,
But Death o'ertook her in her rosy slumbers,
And hushed her answering voice—and chained her feet!
And now with moveless lips and closed eyes,
Pale on her couch your darling sister lies.

Alas, that lovely sister! Yesternight
She moved the fairest mid the festive throng,
With steps so joyous, and with voice so light,
That Music's self seemed discord to its song.
Fair, and exulting in youth's fleeting breath,
How long to her seemed life—how distant Death!

And when upon her pillow soft and still,
With her blue eye fixed on the moon's pale beams,
Guileless of heart, and thinking of no ill,
And gliding off, so sweetly, to her dreams—
Death's awful shadow o'er her slumber past!
But life to her was lovely to the last.

Translated thus to lovelier worlds than ours,
Without a pang, she knows not of decay,
Nor how she wandered to those blissful bowers,
Nor what it was that stole her breath away.
Nor feels her barque, safe moored in heaven at last—
To reach that Heaven—the dreary gulf it past!

Brief was her sojourn in youth's beauteous bowers—
She floated calm adown life's glittering tide,
Bright as the beams, and fragrant as the flowers
Amid whose glowing hues she lived and died—
Ere fickle friendship filled her heart with tears,
Or passion marred the peace of her young years.

And she is dead! Death's cold and withering touch
Hath quenched in that young breast life's perfumed flame.
She whom her fair young sisters loved so much!
She whom her parents dear delight to name!
Frail is the tenure of our moral breath—
Yes, "in the midst of life we are in death!"

From the Monthlies.

FROM GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, FOR MAY.

THE DONATION VISIT.

BY N. DEERING.

Mrs Deacon Bolster, so designated to distinguish her from divers other Bolsters in the village of Twaddleton, was in some respects a pattern woman. No house in the whole village was more free from cobwebs, no pewter exhibited a brighter lustre, no floors were more frequently scoured than Mrs. Bolster's—in short, as she herself asserted, her mansion was always in pimlico order. Her own wardrobe, too, was always in the best repair, and mindful of the maxim that a "stitch in time saves nine," she daily examined the habiliments of the deacon. Hence, if a button had somewhat started from its original position, it was immediately restored; the incipient rent was closed up, and his coat often exhibited more than one patch not entirely of the original fabric.

But Mrs. Bolster was not satisfied with being merely a good housewife. From her position in society, as the wife of Deacon Bolster, she was aware that much was expected from her, and she was ambitious to be regarded, not only as one of the leading women in the village, but also as one of the most beneficent. But here was a difficulty; her strict notions of economy had with advancing years narrowed into parsimony. Hence it was, that in all the village charitable institutions she was compelled to join, she was more liberal with her advice than with her money. Such, however, was her reputation in driving a bargain, that she was always their agent in purchasing the raw materials, and she was thus enabled, "by beating down," to render the calls for a contribution considerably less than they otherwise would have been.

...

friends recalled her to herself, and perceiving that though she had lost in gold she had gained in reputation, she endeavored to assume an air of cheerfulness, and begged they would not allude to such a trifle. It may easily be imagined that a supper so auspiciously commenced would be joyous to the close. It was so, and when they separated, of all those who wended their way homeward there was but one couple who manifested aught like gravity of deportment. During the walk Mrs. Bolster hardly spoke. The deacon, on the other hand, was unusually talkative, but disconnected withal. The affair with the half-eagles was a trick that Mrs. Bolster would not be likely to forgive, and he anticipated a curtain lecture. To his surprise she did not allude to it, but it was the engrossing topic by the next day all over Twaddleton, was equally well known on plantation number five, sixth range, and at last reached with additions the settlement at Bear's mill-pond. Since then several others who had seen better days, have, through the instrumentality of the deacon, received similar visits; but in all of them his wife made such liberal provision that he has not as yet found it necessary to improve the stuffing.

FROM THE LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

LINES.*

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

Will I write thee a Valentine?
Go ask the rose of June
When its heart is filled with fragrance
And bursting with perfume,
If it answers not the summer's sun
That call'd it into bloom.

Will I write thee a Valentine?
Go ask the birds of Spring,
If they answer not the melodies
That through the forests ring,
When the ice chain trembles on the brook,
And the waters sweetly sing.

Will I write thee a valentine?
Go ask the summer sky
When the water drops are falling,
And the sunshine flashes by,
If the rainbow does not ever fling
Its glowing arch on high.

Will I write thee a Valentine?
If the sweet and modest flower
Unfolds its richest tribute
When the sunshine seeks its bower,
If the bird will answer melody
And rainbows meet the shower.

Surely the grateful heart may fling
For gifts so dear as thine,
A brief and heartfelt offering
On friendship's holy shrine!
These blended flowers and thoughts I bring,
Thou true old friend of mine.

* To one who sent me a Valentine containing a gold pen and these words, "Will you write me a Valentine?" The author was betrayed by his hand writing.

Sketches Abroad.

THE FRENCH COURT.

In the Providence Journal we find the following account of a presentation at the Court of Louis Philippe. It is from a private letter, dated

PARIS, January 21st.

...

walking an hour here, and ask me whether the water rises."

The Duke turned away, laughing.

"Do you know whom you have been talking to?" asked a second boatman of the first.

"No—who was he?"

"Why he was the Duke of Nassau!"

"Well, I am glad I was not rude."

☞ A gentleman had been concerned in a duel; the ball of his antagonist penetrated his watch, and remained there. It saved his life. The watch was afterwards exhibited, with the ball remaining in it, in a company where Judge Parsons was present. It was observed by several, that it was a very valuable watch. To which Parsons replied, "Yes, very excellent; *it has kept time from eternity.*"

Choice Poem.

A PSALM OF THE NIGHT.

Fades from the West the farewell light,
Flung backward by the setting sun,
And silence deepens as the night
Steals with its solemn shadows on!
Gathers the soft, refreshing dew,
On springing grass and flowret stems—
And lo! the everlasting blue
Is radiant with a thousand gems!

Ye visible spirits! bright as erst
Young Eden's birthnight saw ye shine
On all her flowers and fountains first,
Yet sparkling from the hand divine;
Yes, bright as then ye smiled, to catch
The music of a sphere so fair,
Ye hold your high, immortal watch,
And gird your God's pavilion there.

Source of all life, and joy, and light!
Creator of each starry sphere,
That o'er me on the arch of night
Gleams like a diamond, bright and clear;
Oh! as I gaze, transported now,
Upon this blue resplendent dome,
Deign but to hear my prayer, that Thou
Wilt call my erring spirit home.

Home, from the world's fast fading bowers,
Frail visions and deluding dreams,
To that fair clime of Eden flowers,
Sweet airs and softly gliding streams;
Oh, make me feel that while I stay,
A sojourner and a stranger here,
My soul must seek its homeward way,
Far, far beyond each starry sphere!

I kneel before thy gorgeous throne,
Upon Thy footstool, King of kings!
And gazing on the glories shown
Beneath the Holy Spirit's wings—
Abject and weak, my awe-struck heart
Would from Thy dreadful presence flee,
If, Saviour, Thou didst not impart
Rays of undying hope to me.

As yonder faint and glimmering star
Receives its lustre from the sun,
Though from its fiery splendors far,
So from Thy love, Almighty One,
My spirit drinks immortal light—
Oh, never may that light decay;
But, like yon diamond of the night,
In Heaven's own beauty melt away.

Useful Knowledge.

THE QUEEN BEE.

It is a popular error that, when a queen bee dies the bees so modify a worker in the larva state, that when it emerges from the pupa, it is found to be a queen, or true female. For this purpose, it is said, they enlarge its cell, make a pyramidal hollow to allow of its assuming a vertical, instead of a horizontal position, keep it warmer than other larva are kept, and feed it with a peculiar food. Having had a large apiary under our care, containing sometimes fifty or sixty hives, and taking great pleasure in the cultivation of the bee, we studied their history and ...

Agricultural.

FROM THE FARMER'S CABINET.

PHILADELPHIA BUTTER: ITS HIGH FLAVOR, AND THE SOURCE WHENCE THIS IS DERIVED.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Library.—

MY DEAR SIR,—During one of your late visits to Philadelphia, we had some conversation relative to the rare qualities of Philadelphia butter, which, though good at all times, is at one season distinguished by a peculiarly high and delightful flavor not to be found in the same degree, so far as I can learn, in butter made in any other part of the Union. I told you that I thought I had discovered the source of this peculiarly grateful flavor, and now undertake to redeem a promise made to write you on the subject.

In the first place, I wish you to bear in mind, that the original settlers in the old counties adjacent to Philadelphia, were chiefly from Wales, and hence may claim a legitimate right to excel in the processes of the dairy. They took up their abodes among the hills, and as indispensable appendages of their farm houses, built what they called "Spring Houses," over the natural fountains flowing out of the hill-sides. These are shaded by wide spreading trees tending to preserve the coolness imparted by the water surrounding the vessels containing the milk, cream and other dairy products. A temperature is thus secured for the cream established by experiments as the most favorable to the perfect operation of churning, namely, the range from 50° to 65°—beginning with the cream at or near the first named degree, and terminating the process with the temperature at 65°. It is only after the butter has "come," that warm water is to be added so as to raise the warmth to 70° or 75°. This is to facilitate the separation of the butter from the milk. No one who has ever visited Pennsylvania spring houses and observed the coolness and cleanliness they usually display, can doubt the great advan- ...

...

part of the year on uplands, and the other in rich meadows. As the Sweet-scented Vernal Grass is common to the natural pastures of England, I doubt not it may be found most abundant in those of Epping, Cambridge, and other places most celebrated for high-flavored butter. So far as I can find by inquiry and research in English books, the particular grass which contributes the greater part, if not all the fine high flavor to the best and most costly butter, has never, as yet been identified. Without such exact knowledge, this flavor of butter must necessarily remain beyond the control of the agriculturist, wherever nature or accident has not provided the pastures with the aromatic agent.

I remain very respectfully yours, &c.,

G. EMERSON.

Choice Selections.

BEAR ON.

Oh, fear not in a world like this,
And thou shalt know ere long,—
Know how sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be strong!—*Longfellow.*

Bear on, oh, friend! even mid thy fears
The gift may yet be thine,
Though hope deferred through weary years
Hath made thy spirit pine.
Though clouds are dark above thy head,
And shadows dim thy day,—
Though disappointments round thee spread—
Oh, yet bear on thy way!—
Through pain and penury—toil and care—
Bear up thy heart against despair!

Bear on! though friends and kin forsake,
Though Slander hurl her dart,
Do thou a firmer purpose take
To keep thee pure in heart!
Dark Malice and mean Envy dare
Assail with Upas tongue;
Yet Innocence is strong to bear
The weight against it flung.
And in this faith through every ill,
Oh learn to suffer and be still!

Bear on! it is not always night—
The morn MUST break at last,—
And thou shalt hail as clear a light
As o'er thy youth was cast.
Few are thy Summers yet. Oh then
Bid thy wronged heart hope on;—
And for the sake of WHAT HATH BEEN
Thy meed shall yet be won!
With truth undimmed within thy breast,
Bear on! and leave to God the rest.

E. J. E.

☞ A modern writer gives the following enumeration of the expression of a female eye. "The ...

...

tinguished by love for their mother. It is mentioned by Miss Pardoe, that a "beautiful feature in the character of the Turks, is reverence for the mother. Their wives may advise or reprimand, unheeded, but their mother is an oracle, consulted, confided in, listened to with respect and deference, honored to the last hour, and remembered with affection and regret even beyond the grave. Wives may die, say they, and we can replace them; children perish, and others may be born to us, but who shall restore the mother, when she passes away, and is seen no more!"

Juvenile Department

ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am composed of 24 letters.
My 5, 2, 1, 13, 3, 7, 11, is a City of Asia.
My 5, 8, 14, 2, is a city of Asia.
My 11, 4, 9, 11, is a city of Africa.
My 12, 6, 7, 11, 5, is a city of Europe,
My 24, 10, 18, 20, 16, is a city of Africa.
My 17, 23, 11, 20, 21, 22, is a city of Europe.
My 15, 2, 11, 11, 13, is a city of Africa.
My whole is the name of a Greek Geometrician and a Syrian Philosopher.
☞ Answer next week.

ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am composed of 23 letters.
My 1, 10, 17, 6, 18, 23, 19, 15, 22, is sincerely beloved.
My 2, 3, 10, 14, 4, 5, 17, is burthensome.
My 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, is soft substance.
My 8, 21, 20, 23 is to procure.
My 14, 21, 16, is chill.
My whole is the name of a Congressman sent from one of the Middle States.
☞ Answer next week.

ANSWER TO ENIGMA OF LAST WEEK.
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S ENIGMA.
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.
Solutions—Leon—Po—Tar—Ebro—Pola—Oral—Altona—Elbo—Aral—Elba—Allen—Attala—Lee—Lena—Obe—Aleppo.
J. W. MORGAN, Jr.
(11 years old,) son of a subscriber.

The Olio.

THE FOREST STREAM.

Deep in the forest's unpruned shade
Where wild birds carol all day long,
To list'ning groves in green arrayed
...